The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important and Gratifying Intelligence.

Capture of the Rebel Commissioners, Slidell and Mason.

The Frigate San Jacinto Takes Them from the English Mail Steamship Trent.

Particulars of the Capture—Protest of the Rebels.

Sketch of the Commissioners, and of Capt. Wilkes, Commanding the San Jacinto.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

Highly Important News from Kentucky.

A Rebel Army of Forty Thousand Threatening Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington.

Floyd's Forces Driven Back in Western Virginia.

The Armies of McCulloch and Price Gone to Arkansas.

The Late Movement of National Troops into Eastern Virginia.

Terrible Panic in the South Following the Battle of Port Royal.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, arrived in the Roadstead at 12½ P. M., having on board the rebel Commissioners, SLIDELL and MASON.

They were taken from the English mail steamer on the 8th instant off Bermuda.

Lieut. FAIRFAX and thirty-five armed men went from the *San Jacinto* with five officers, who boarded the steamer and picked out the Commissioners.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave with Lieut. FAIRFAX.

The captain of the steamer raved and swore, called the United States officers "piratical Yankees," and other abusive names.

One of the secretaries of the rebel Commissioners, named EUSTACE or HURSTACE, also showed resistance; but himself and colleague accompanied their employers to confinement.

Mr. SLIDELL had his wife and four children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commodore WILKES came ashore and had a lengthy conversation with Gen. WOOL.

He expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong, he could do no more than be cashiered for it.

When it became known that these two worthies were in Hampton Roads, the excitement was immense.

Some seported that quarters would be provided them on the Rip Raps, but either the frigate will proceed to New-York, or some other vessel will be sent there with the prisoners on board, and deliver them at Fort Lafayette.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15,

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto* has just arrived from the Coast of Africa, *viâ* the West Indies, where she has been cruising for some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the *San Jacinto* had on board Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to France and England.

Capt. WILKES reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to-night.

They had embarked on board an English mail steamer. Hearing of the fact, Capt. WILKES determined to take them, and coming up with the steamer in the Bermuda Channel, he sent aboard and demanded the surrender of the arch rebels. The reply was, that there was not force enough to take them.

Capt. WILKES thereupon sent an additional force and at the same time put the *San Jacinto* into a convenient position.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were then surrendered.

The English steamer took them on board, knowing who they were, their destination and business.

Capt. WILKES is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON asked permission of Gen. WOOL to send letters to their friends, which was granted. The letters were open, of course.

The *San Jacinto* will leave for New-York direct this evening.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

An officer of the *San Jacinto* has arrived here on the steamer from Old Point, with dispatches for the Government. He hurried off to the railroad dépôt immediately upon his arrival and took a special train to Washington. We shall, doubtless, soon hear something official in regard to the arrest of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

The name of the British vessel from which Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were taken has not as yet been ascertained.

All the documents and papers of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed.

The captain of the British vessel delivered up Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON under a protest.

This is the substance of the reports by the passengers by the Old Point boat.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

I have been enabled to gather a few facts concerning the arrest of MASON, SLIDELL, MCFARLAND and EUSTIS. After Capt. WILKES had brought the English steamer to, he sent his First Lieutenant and other officers to board her. The Lieutenant informed the Captain that his object was to arrest the four gentlemen, who, with the other passengers, had gathered on deck to see what was going on. MASON asked if he would take them by force, to which he replied, he was ordered to bring them along with him, and he always obeyed orders. The families of the traitors felt terribly aggrieved, and after consultation it was decided to offer them free passage to New-York with their husbands. This they declined, and continued their journey to St. Thomas.

Capt. WILKES stood at the side of his vessel when the prisoners came up. MASON and SLIDELL, both of whom knew him perfectly well, passed over the side quietly, but without recognition. EUSTIS followed, and was swaggering offensively by, when Capt. WILKES said, "I am Captain of this ship, Sir;" whereupon EUSTIS, touching his hat, said, "I beg your pardon, Sir," and passed on.

Capt. TAYLOR, a passenger home from the Coast of Afcica, and who was bearer of dispatches to the Government, gave up his room to MASON. They did not leave the vessel at Fort Monroe, but coals having been obtained, they were put at once *en route* for fort Lafayette.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Capt. TAYLOR, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the *San Jacinto* stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of SLIDELL and MASON was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamship *Trent*, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton.

While the *San Jacinto* was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieut. FAIRFAX, who, boarding the packet, arrested MASON and SLIDELL, who were personally known to him.

They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the *San Jacinto*. Their respective Secretaries, EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New-York.

The packet had no other save her own flag.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of MASON and SLIDELL against being taken from a British ship.

SKETCH OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES M. MASON.

JAMES MURRAY MASON is a native of Virginia, and springs from one of the very first of its families. He was born in 1797, in what was at that time a part of Fairfax County, on Anadostan Island, which is encircled by the Potomac River, just above the present metropolis of the Union. His first ancestor in Virginia was GEORGE MASON, who was a member of the English Parliament in the reign of CHARLES I. He was a strong upholder of the King, and resisted the measures adopted against him by the Parliament. Subsequently he became an officer in the army of CHARLES II., and commanded a regiment of cavalry in the campaign against the "Roundhead" troops of OLIVER CROMWELL. After the defeat of the royal forces at Worcester, in 1651, he made his escape disguised as a peasant, and, embarking for America, landed at Norfolk. Soon afterward he established a plantation in Westmoreland County, on the Potomac, on which river he and his lineal descendants have lived for more than two hundred years.

Our present subject began his education at the primary schools in Virginia and in Georgetown, D. C.; and graduated in 1818, at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He commenced the study of law at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburgh, Va., afterward entered as a student the office of the late BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, at Richmond, and obtained a license to practice in 1820. In the same year he removed to Winchester, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1826 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and was twice re-elected. He also served as a member of the Convention called in 1829 to revise the Constitution of that State.

In 1837 he was elected to Congress, where he served but one term. In 1847, he was elected to the Senate, to fill the seat of JOEL PENNYBACKER who died during the session. He was reëlected in 1849, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1851, (the session of the Legislature being biennial,) and he was again elected to the Senate in December, 1855, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857, and to expire on the 4th of March, 1863. He was thus a member of the Senate for fourteen years. His position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which he held for several sessions, may be said to have given him a *quasi* superintendence of the proceedings of the State Department, and brought him into intimate contact with BUCHANAN and other dignitaries and conspirators at home and abroad. During his long Congressional career he has never distinguished himself by bringing forward or carrying out any of those great and beneficent acts of legislation which alone can make a prominent position illustrious. He was, violently, pro-Slavery, and took a memorable part in the debates on the Fugitive Slave law, on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and on all questions which involved in any way the everlasting negro. He will be remembered as the principal concocter of the Fugitive Slave bill.

MASON is a man of narrow and feeble intellect, of virulent temper and of insolent manners; and why JEFF. DAVIS ever sent him as a plenipotentiary to England, is one of those Confederate mysteries which it is not given to ordinary mortals to comprehend. His position in the Senate made him somewhat acquainted with foreign affairs, and it is most likely on this plea that he has got himself appointed. The probability, however, is that, morally and intellectually blind though he be, he had eyesight enough to foresee the disaster that was about to fall upon the cause on which he had staked his neck, and, being an arrant coward, obtained the appointment as a means of escape from the ruin which he saw would soon overtake him. Even this miserable subterfuge, however, has failed him, and he is now in the iron clutch of the Government over whose utter destruction he has lately been reveling.

MASON is not only a knave, but a hypocrite. He found it convenient through life to class himself as a Democrat, though a man with less democracy in his composition or manners never existed. He wrote disunion letters to South Carolina, and Union letters to Massachusetts, and in the debatable ground of Washington, when it suited his schemes, or his plans of personal advancement, he was everything to all men—except being honest and truthful. As far back as September, 1855, he wrote to a public affair in South Carolina: "But one course remains for the South—*immediate, absolute and eternal separation.* Better, far better, to stand toward the Northern States as we stand to the rest of the world—enemies in war, in peace friends—than to remain halting under a common Government, enemies in the guise of peace, or friends at war." And yet, only two years later, he said, in a speech delivered to an audience assembled on Bunker Hill: "I shall tell it in old Virginia, when I return to her hallowed land, that I found the spirit of Massachusetts as buoyant, as patriotic, as completely filled with the emotions that should govern patriotism, when I visited Bunker Hill, as it was when that battle was fought."

During the secession excitement in the last regular session of Congress, when one State after another was rushing out of the Union, MASON was equally double-faced. As long ago as March last, he said in the Senate that "he recognized no allegiance to this Government; he recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this government; none whatever." And yet, for a considerable time after this, he retained his seat in the United States Senate. He will now, it is to be hoped, have an opportunity to straighten up and rectify his mischievous political career.

JOHN SLIDELL.

This arch-conspirator is a native of the State o New-York, to which he now returns loaded with eternal infamy. He was born in the year 1793, and as soon as he reached manhood, he went to New-Orleans, to seek his fortune. He arrived there "poor, friendless and alone;" but, as he had received a good education in his native State, he shortly undertook the practice of law in that city. His skill and adroitness soon won for him a high place at the New-Orleans bar. His success as a lawyer was unparalleled even in that city of sudden successes; and he was retained on one side or the other, in almost every important lawsuit which arose. After fifteen or twenty years' toll at the bar of New-Orleans, he accumulated a princely fortune and a wide reputation. His first public service appears to have been as United States District Attorney at New-Orleans, to which office he was appointed by Gen. JACKSON. He was frequently sent to the State Legislature of Louisiana, and was afterwards chosen one of the Louisiana delegation to Congress. In the House he was remarked for his tact and skill as a manager, and his shrewdness and coolness in debate. At times, under provocation, he would become excited, and the words would flow from his lips in a torrent; but this rarely happened. His temper was generally thoroughly under command.

While a member of Congress, SLIDELL was selected by the President to act as Minister-Plenipotentiary and Envoy-Extraordinary to Mexico. The circumstances imparted unusual importance to the mission. War was actually on the point of breaking out. TAYLOR was on the Rio Grande, and the American squadron lay off Vera Cruz. Previous to firing the first gun, however, President POLK, professing still to be anxious to preserve peace, and Mexico having intimated that a new Envoy from the United States would be received, SLIDELL was accredited. The mission did not achieve any useful purpose. After many and futile discussions, the Mexican Government refused to receive SLIDELL, and he finally demanded his passports and returned home.

After his return, he began to develop his ideas of the necessity of conquering Mexico, and subjugating the Spanish, Indian, and other races, not excepting the negroes, which added greatly to his popularity in the South.

When Mr. SOULE vacated his seat in the Senate to fill the post of Minister to Madrid, SLIDELL was appointed to succeed him for the unexpired term; and, at the close of this term, he was reëlected for six years. In the caucuses of the extreme Southern Party with which he acted, no member's advice carried more weight than SLIDELL'S. He spoke little, but kept a close eye on affairs and on the wires.

During BUCHANAN'S reign, he was the controlling spirit of that miserable old man; and all the atrocious acts of the late Administration, particularly for the last year of its existence, are traceable to him. He taught COBB how to swindle, and FLOYD how to steal, and twisted old BUCK'S nose and conscience as if they were wax He has been mentioned for many important diplomatic missions, but, excepting the unsuccessful one to Mexico, obtained none. He was, when caught, on his way as JEFF. DAVIS' Plenipotentiary to France; but in this, too, he has wretchedly failed. In person, SLIDELL is striking; of middle height, stout figure and with a bold mein. He is utterly unprincipled, and his political career in Louisiana a record of villainies that it would be heard to parallel. In 1844, by the celebrated Plaquemine frauds, he defrauded the Whigs of the vote of Louisiana, and thereby defeated HENRY CLAY and made POLK President. For his infamous work at this time he acquired the *soubriquet* of Baron Plaquemine. Again, at a later day, in the matter of the Houmas Land Grants, in Louisiana, he was guilty of frauds so palpable and outrageous that even New-Orleans, with its easy virtue, almost spewed him out. By this he acquired the *nom de plume* of Old Houmas. But his crowning fraud on the people of Louisiana and on his country was when he swindled his adopted State out of the Union.

In catching him we have undoubtedly caught the most accomplished scoundrel, and the ablest engineer of conspiracy in all the South—JEFF DAVIS himself not excepted.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES.

The name of Capt. CHARLES WILKES, who so neatly nabbed SLIDELL and MASON, is a name known both in navigation and in science. He was born in this State in 1805, and originally entered the naval service of his country in 1818, at the early age of 13 years. In 1838, having previously distinguished himself by his scientific ability, he received from the American Government the command of a naval expedition intended to explore the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern Oceans. His command consisted of two sloops-of-war, a brig and two tenders, and he himself had the grade of Captain. Leaving here shortly after his appointment, he doubled Cape Horn, crossed over to Polynesia, Van Dieman's Land and Australia, advancing as high as the 61st degree of south latitude; he then visited the Feejee Islands and Borneo, and returned to New-York in 1842, after having visited Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope. This memorable expedition of four years was fertile in useful observations, which Capt. WILKES recounted in a very able work in five octavo volumes, entitled *A Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition.* In 1848 the Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal, as a token of their appreciation of his labors. He has also, since then, published a work entitled *Western America*, which contains valuable statistical details and geographical facts and maps relating to California and Oregon. Commodore WILKES received his present commission in 1855. He has been in the service altogether forty-three years. Ten of these years he has been on sea service; twenty-six engaged on shore or other duty, and seven years unemployed. For some years, latterly, he has been assigned to special duty near Washington. He is now returning from the Coast of Africa with the United States steamer *San Jacinto.* On his way home he found orders to cruise around the coast of the West Indies to look out for privateers or vessels attempting to run the blockade, which duty he has been performing for the past six weeks. While engaged in this business he fell in with the vessel containing the two rebel Plenipos. The whole country now rings with applause of his bold action.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators MASON and SLIDELL, the Envoys of JEFF. DAVIS to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Capt. ALFRED TAYLOR, of the navy, arrived by a special train from Baltimore, bearing dispatches to the Government, from Commodore WILKES. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore WILKES, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the *San Jacinto*, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer *Trent*, for England. Capt. WILKES heard, about the same time, that the *Sumter* was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the *Trent*, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. FAIRFAX, of the *San Jacinto*, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the *Trent* to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. FAIRFAX then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. FAIRFAX'S demand that they should proceed aboard the *San Jacinto*, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. FAIRFAX told them that if they refused to go peaceably, he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines, stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

Messrs. EUSTIS and MCFARLAND, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. SLIDELL and EUSTIS had their families on board the *Trent*, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commodore WILKES subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. SLIDELL'S family consisted of his wife, four children and two servants; EUSTIS' of his wife, two children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the *San Jacinto*, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from JEFF. DAVIS' Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the *Trent* to the arrest, other than a verbal protest though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the *San Jacinto*, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore WILKES, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of STEPHEN HOPKINS, of 1776.

SLIDELL and MASON are well known. EUSTIS was formerly a Member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. MCFARLAND is a son or nephew of WILLIAM H. MCFARLAND, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the *San Jacinto* the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore WILKES and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New-York they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Capt. TAYLOR, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was landed at Fortress Monroe, to convey dispatches to the Government.

Of course everybody is rejoiced that the arch rebels are in custody, but the circumstances connected with their arrest have created some apprehensions of consequences. The right of search has always been asserted by Great Britain, and has been denied by the United States. England and France have not recognized the rebel States as a nation, but have recognized them as belligerents, and the point is now presented of an insurgent claiming to be a diplomatic envoy from a State not yet recognized, arrested while traveling, on a vessel of the nation to whom he is accredited, and taken from it by a vessel of the nation against which he is in rebellion, and which still claims him as its subject. It seems to be conceded that Commodore WILKES acted in the matter without instructions, and whatever instructions may have been given to the Atlantic fleet to effect their capture in the *Theodora*, it was hardly contemplated that they should be taken in a British vessel. In view of the intricate question of international law likely to be raised, there is a casting about for precedents, and in the streets even GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTEL and WHEATON are learnedly appealed to for justification. I am informed that the Secessionists of Baltimore called upon the British Consul to-day and asked what Great Britain would do in the matter, and that he expressed the opinion that the act did not interfere with any law of nations; and that, in view of all the facts, probably no notice would be taken of it. Members of the Cabinet think that the case presents an opportunity to test the point whether the British Government will accept its own doctrines when the American Bull goads the British Ox and the general feeling seems to be that the most that will be required will be, that the United States Government apologize for the act, which it will do and hold on to the prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebel General, Johnston, Reported to be Advancing with a Large Force.

National Troops Concentrating to Check Him.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

On Wednesday afternoon Brig.-Gen. THOMAS ordered Gen. SHEOFF to fall back by forced marches from Camp Calvert, near London, Ky., to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, who is reported to be advancing and threatening Cincinnati, Louisville, or Lexington, with 40,000 men.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio and Thirty-third Indiana Regiments immediately took up the march, but a majority of the Tennessee Brigade refused to turn their faces backward, and it was deemed expedient to order them, with the Third Kentucky Regiment, to return to their old camp.

ZOLLICOFFER has united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap. The ford is entirely deserted.

Our troops were at Crab Orchard Springs on Saturday morning.

IMPORTANT FROM THE KANAWHA.

Floyd Driven Back from all His Positions.

He Steals Another March on the National Troops.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters state that on the 10th Gen. Cox's Brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK'S column intended attacking them in the rear, but was prevented crossing the River from high water.

Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark, when Gen. BENHAM'S force lay on their arms waiting for morning. The rebels began their retreat, and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered.

Gen. BENHAM pursued them 25 miles amidst a drenching rain, but seeing little chance of overtaking them turned back.

In the skirmish with the rear guard, Col. CROGRAN of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was two.

A PARTY OF MEN DROWNED.

POINT PLEASANT, Va., Saturday, Nov. 16.

A sad accident occurred at Camp Piett, twelve miles above Charleston this morning. Capt. BELL, of Company K, Fourty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and eleven of his men, while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff ran under the steamer *Commodore Perry*. The Captain and seven of his men were drowned, and the remainder saved.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Fleet Understood to have Gone to Pensacola.

Excitement Produced by the Capture of Port Royal.

THE PANIC AT SAVANNAH.

Reported Arrival of the Steamship Fingal.

The Black Flag in South Carolina.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15, } VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16. }

The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola.

News of another exploit may be expected soon.

A dispatch from Savannah, the 14th, states that the fleet had passed Fernandina, standing southward.

Private advices represent that the capture of Port Royal has produced the greatest excitement throughout the South, and especially along the seaboard, from the cities and villages of which the people are fleeing in the greatest precipitation.

A dispatch from Charleston to the *Richmond Enquirer*, the 14th, states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pickney Islands, seized all the able-bodied negro men and sent them to the fleet.

No attempt has been made to land on the mainland.

A flag of truce to-day brought about one hundred supporters of the Union, including about twenty-five women. They relate a sad tale of suffering and oppression. A number of persons have recently been thrown into prison for not supporting the rebellion, including Mr. PENDON, Baptist minister.

The victory at Port Royal greatly depressed the rebels and encouraged the Union men, of whom there are large numbers.

The *Merrimac* is still in the dock, and it is the opinion of intelligent men that she will never float. She is being encased with three layers of inch boiler-iron.

The Georgia Planters' Convention recommend that in case the war continues, and the present cotton crop remains unsold, no crop should be planted next year.

A resident of Norfolk thinks there are nearly twenty thousand rebel troops in and near that city.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

We have Petersburgh, Va., papers of the 14th inst. They appear to be very much in the dark as regards the operations of the fleet.

LYNCHBURGH, VA., Wednesday, Nov. 13.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

The panic at Savannah, in consequence of the victory of the fleet, was so great that even men were running away. Small-ware merchants, who were packing up their goods to leave, had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

The Savannah *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of danger, and urges Gen. LAWTON to issue an order preventing any able-bodied man, under sixty years of age, from leaving.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the ollowing:

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Planters' Convention have adopted a resolution indorsing the defensive measures of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the United States.

It was also resolved that if the war should continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, the planters should not plant next Spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina yesterday, bound South. Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city, and a general feeling of security prevails.

The same paper says that the steamer *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with a cargo of war munitions, &c.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that 'those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war.' It is said that this will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina; that the same course will be pursued, which Gov. WISE adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, and that when South Carolina is done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them."

THE BOMBARDMEFT OF PORT ROYAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes some interesting extracts from private letters by an officer of the *Wabash*. He writes:

"After our first attack, we hauled off to repair damage, and in about two hours renewed the assault.

After the resumption of our fire, the rebel batteries ceased to reply. Our guns carry two miles with effect, and were then within seven hundred yards of them.

Commodore DUPONT declared that '*they might sink his ship, but he would not move from his position until the forts had surrendered.*'" * * * *

In the fort I found a gray suit, the uniform of a Captain or Lieutenant of the Savannah Guards, which belonged to a son of the famous Gen. Hugen—pronounced 'Hugee.' I am led to believe this from the fact that in the breast-pocket I found a fine linen handkerchief, marked 'Joseph Huger,' in indelible ink. In the right side-pocket were three Minié rifle-balls, a number of musket-wads, and a five and three cent piece.

On the front of the cap is a palmetto tree, and as neat a specimen of such work as I ever saw. Yesterday, when on shore, I was in charge of a boat's crew, and had no time for trophy-hunting. To-day, however, I may take a trip through the camp, and endeavor to find the materials for an interesting letter. I am told that we have captured more property than the expedition has cost; and you know that is no small sum.

Here are bales of cotton piled up ready for shipment, and but for our opportune arrival it might ere this have been *en route* for an English port. There is a plantation which mustered two hundred negroes. They are coming off to us at every opportunity, and I expect every one will be aboard our vessel before we leave.

When the rebels retreated, they never spiked a gun. They might have destroyed their entire camp, but their flight was so precipitate that they left everything in excellent order. Their magazines were found to be filled with shot, shell and powder sufficient to withstand a ten-days' bombardment.

One of the contrabands, in answer to a question as to how many of the rebels were killed, replied that the General who owned him *had threatened him with death if he ever divulged the secret.* He says that two full regiments were killed, probably meaning two *companies.*

We found some of the corpses lying at a mile's distance from the fort, thus showing that they must have commenced retreating before our fire had been discontinued. *I expect we will have another battle in a few days, probably at the fort up the Bay.* We do not want it badly, however, for we now have sole control of Port Royal harbor.

NEWS BY WAY OF NORFOLK.

From late numbers of the Norfolk *Day Book* and Charleston *Courier*, we extract the following important items:

"On Monday, placards were posted in Norfolk that on Wednesday a flag of truce would visit Old Point, and all persons having passes from headquarters, by registering their names at the Mayor's Office, would be permitted to leave the city. In a half an hour after the announcement was made public, a

large crowd of persons besieged the Mayor's Office for the purpose of registering their names.

Before noon, the crowd became so dense and excited that a military force had to be marched to the City Hall for the purpose of preventing a fight. After 120 names had been entered, the book was closed by orders of Gen. Hunter, who would permit but 21 persons, two-thirds of whom were ladies, to quit the place. This caused great excitement among the disappointed, and had it not been for the presence of the soldiers, considerable mischief would have ensued.

The refugees picture a deplorable state of matters in Norfolk and vicinity. The approach of Winter is beginning to strike terror to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid forms. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at sixty-five cents per pound, bacon sixty cents, and other articles in like proportions.

On last Monday there were removed from the Norfolk Navy-yard eight large sized cannon, for the purpose, it was said, to fortify the Chincoteague River in this State.

It was reported in Norfolk on Tuesday, that the rebel force at Pig Point had mutinied, in consequence of not receiving proper rations and Winter clothing. The soldiers of the above point are represented as being in the most wretched condition, being dressed in all manner of costumes, and with scarcely three hundred pairs of serviceable shoes among the entire force. The news of their expected revolt created the most intense excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The news of the capture of Port Royal caused the greatest consternation in Richmond on Tuesday. The most stupendous appeals and promises were heralded through the press, urging the South Carolinians to rise *en masse* and drive the invaders from their shores. Couriers were dashing through the streets all day and night to and fro from the headquarters of Beauregard and Davis, and it is surmised that ere long an attempt will be made to dislodge the Federa soldiers from their position at Port Royal.

In Savannah great excitement also prevails. Batteries are being erected outside of the city, it being thought that the Federal forces will attack the city in the rear.

On Wednesday morning the United States gunboat *Rescue* landed at Old Point 31 contrabands that had been picked up in the Rappannock River a few days since, during a cruise of the *Rescue*. They were immediately handed over to Gen. Wool, who will place them at work.

Through the courtesy of one of the passengers on board of the *Adelaide*, we were permitted to overlook a copy of the Charleston *Courier* of late date, in which it is stated that at the battle of Port Royal, the rebels suffered a loss of one hundred killed, and two hundred wounded. The *Courier* appealed in the most agonizing terms to the inhabitants to fly to arms and rid the sacred soil of South Carolinia from the "halluted tread of the Hessians."

The same paper also contains an article, stating that reliable information had been received from Beaufort that the "Yankees" had seized nearly $2,000,000 worth of cotton, which would be confiscated. Hundreds of slaves are reported as fleeing from their masters and making their way to the Federal forces.

AFFAIRS OFF CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

U. S. S. Flag, off Charleston, Oct. 29, 1861.

A few days ago a dug-out, containing six slaves, came from Charleston off to the *Susquehanna*. They are worth about $1,200 or $1,500 each. Greasy, fat and well posted they are; they said they "heard" that they could get protection on board, and they claimed it. They gave much valuable information about Charleston, and they said that the schooner *Evelyn* went into Bull's Bay the day after Capt. Marston forced us to release her.

Bread is still abundant. Flour is selling at $10 per barrel. Sweet potatoes are still abundant. Clothing is scarce. Flannels of inferior qualities bring $1 20 per yard. Caps, &c., are scarce also. Threads and buttons can hardly be purchased at any price. Shoes, which a short time since sold for 90 cents per pair, now bring $2 50. People generally begin to feel the effects of the rebellion. Money is abundant; that is, notes of various denominations, ranging irem shin-plasters to bank bills of large amounts, all printed upon wrapping paper. We have specimens of Southern money on board, the design and execution of which certainly evince paucity of engraving skill upon the part of the "superior Southern chivalry." These "darkies" are quite well-clad and are far from being ill-informed. They tell us of certain parties, (well-known to us) who have already forwarded from their plantations quantities of cotton. In general, these "ebony children" of Secessia have wives and families in Charleston, whom they have abandoned for the air of the North; one of the party was promised to be married ere he left, but he "specs now dat de union will be indefinitely postponed." One of the number is a bright mulatto, who has been a sort of a pilot in and about the harbor; he is conversant with all the localities surrounding us, and though not very communicative, still is definite in any information delivered by him. He says that a fellow chum of his was a servant of an officer in one of the forts during the bombardment of Sumter, and from him he learned that the rebels lost 750 during the engagement. He states that some time ago he had thought of running away; that he, with others, came alongside of one of our ships, but they were not received as warmly as anticipated, and that they deferred "leaving the South," but they were determined to try again.

It seems that they were sent out "to fish." They did so for a time, and returned to Charleston; again they came to the fishing-ground, but they had little luck. They had orders upon their return to leave a certain number of fish at Fort Sumter. As they sat riding, spreading their net, they conceived the idea of now executing their long-cherished design, and, seeing the *Susquehanna*, resolved to wait till nightfall and then steer for her. But the chance of being shot by the sentry occurred to them, and they at once pulled up the net and made for her: coming alongside, they at once demanded protection. Their dug-out was new and well-made; the net, about 175 feet long, in excellent condition, and their clothing of excellent quality. They were entered upon the *Susquehanna's* books as supernumeraries, and they discharge faithfully the several duties devolving upon them in their individual stations. They brought with them all their clothing, and about $12 to $15 each in silver. When asked why they did not bring more, they replied that they had been saving the specie for a long time, but that a "good deal of wages" were due them, which, if they had asked for, they would have been compelled to receive in "wrapping paper money." They could have pocketed "lots of that," if they had known that they could have had the face of the rough bills cashed in gold. The captain of this "fishing dug-out," who was a free man, was not with this party, having been sick.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extracts from private letters dated on board the *Preble*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, Nov. 9:

"At 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th, an iron machine rounded the point above us and floated down the river with the current, made in the direction of the *Richmond*. We ran up a red lantern, the signal of danger. The men always sleep on their guns, so that we were well prepared for this infernal machine, as it turned out to be. As it floated by us we could have given it a broadside, but having no signal from the Post-Captain's ship, were not allowed to. This machine, for we have no other name for it, is long and low, in shape like a cigar. It has no deck, but is apparently cased in railroad iron. It has probably been severely tested, else it would never have ventured on the batteries of three ships as it did. Soon as it was seen by us, it steamed up and went for the *Richmond*. There was a schooner alongside of her that she had coaled from the day before. This machine or battering ram aimed at her port bow, but the schooner being in the way, she was obliged to turn, and that diminished the force of the blow somewhat. She struck the vessel on the starboard side, under her third port, about four feet below the water, making a hole a foot square. The water rushed in in a torrent. A rubber stopper was slid down the side of the ship, and by working the steam-pumps she was kept free. After this 'black ram,' as the tars called it, had left the *Richmond*, it went on toward the *Vincennes*, approaching within forty yards of it. The *Vincennes* turned short round, and came over to us. The *Richmond's* guns on the port side had been run in the day before, to allow the schooner to get alongside. She at this moment got them to bear, and poured shot and shell into the black ram, though most of the missiles went beyond their mark. As he ranged alongside of us we gave him three broadsides. Most of the shots struck him, though but one took effect. Shot 'one' was a shell from the sixty-eight pounder. It struck him plump in the smoke-stack, knocking said stack out of sight. At the moment our bow he fired a rocket over our foremast. This was a signal for his chummies above us, and fire-ships chained together came toward us from every direction. So rapidly they approached that all four of the vessels were obliged to slip anchor. We could see five steamboats and a bark behind the fire-ships, and it were madness to think of fighting fire. We retreated in good order down the Southwest Pass. The order from Capt. Pope was for all of us to go over the bar. The *Preble* obeyed in good shape. The pilot of the *Vincennes*, not thoroughly acquainted with the channel, got her aground. The *Richmond*, now essaying to aid the *Vincennes*, got aground also. The *Preble* stood off the bar for an anchorage. We found a suitable place and dropped the kellock. Very soon the flag-boat of the Secessionists, named the *Ivy*, appeared in the pass three miles up, and commenced firing her rifled cannon at the *Richmond*. The Post-Captain signaled for us to beat up to him, but having a very heavy head wind and current, we could make no headway, and were obliged to witness the fight without the enjoyment of participation. The *Vincennes* aground, stern up the river, could get none of her broadside guns to bear on the enemy. But Capt. Handy had his cabin stove to pieces to enable him to work two sixty-eights out of the cabin ports astern. The *Ivy*, seeing the helplessness of the *Vincennes*, steamed down toward her, probably with the intention of boarding her. The little *Water Witch*, with her four guns, now ran in between them, and by a well directed broadside, knocked the whole upper part of the *Ivy's* stern off. The steam bark now came down toward the *Richmond*, who was aground, broadside up the Pass. The *Richmond* drove her off by a few well thrown shot and shell. The other steamers being banged up badly, the fight concluded to leave. They went up the Southwest Pass, and then down "Pass a l'Outre." Their intention was to run the blockade so as to get the steam bark to sea as a privateer. This bark, according to secession papers that we found at Ship Island, had been lying in New-Orleans for some time, and the Secessionists had conceived the idea of getting her to sea in this manner. However, it was "no go" with her, for at Pass a l'Outre the *Colorado* was on guard, in company with the new gunboat from Boston. The Northeast Pass is guarded by the *Niagara*, assisted by one or two small gunboats. The Chivalry had no other alternative but to return to New-Orleans and make their brags.

During the engagement the *Vincennes* was deserted by order of Capt. Pope. Capt. Handy spiked his guns, and wrapping the American flag around him, set fire to a fuse connected with the magazine and left his ship. As soon as the Secessionists were driven off, an officer returned to the *Vincennes* and put out the fuse. The *Water Witch* then proceeded to Pass a l'Outre and came back with the *South Carolina*. Both together could not get the *Vincennes* off. The *Huntsville* came in next day, and by throwing overboard all the guns except the four 8-inch ones and two 12-pound howitzers, the three steamers towed her off. She will be obliged to go to Key West for an armament. Capt. Handy lived in the ward-room, his cabin being utterly destroyed. The *Water Witch* was not damaged at all, though she was in the thickest of the fight. The *Richmond's* post quarter-boat was stove, and a shell went through her side on her gun-deck. None of our men were killed, though the enemy, from the number of shell that exploded on their decks, must have had not a few killed and wounded. The *Nightingale* is here with only six feet of water under her. She cannot be got off by all the steamers here."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

DAY OF FASTING IN THE SOUTH.

Nov. 15 was observed by the rebels as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, as will be seen by the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield;

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the the restoration of peace and prosperity.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the following results of the Virginia election for members of Congress seem to be pretty well ascertained:

Second District—J. R. Chambliss, of Greenville.
Third District—Ex-President John Tyler, of Charles City.
Fourth District—Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburgh.
Fifth District—Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox.
Sixth District—Jas. P. Holcombe, of Albermarle.
Eighth District—D. C. Dejarnette, of Caroline.
Ninth District—William Smith, of Fauquier.
Tenth District—Doubtful between Boteler and Hunter.
Eleventh District—John B. Baldwin, of Augusta.
Twelfth District—Fayette McMullen, elected.
Fourteenth District—Believed that A. G. Jenkins has been elected.
Fifteenth District—Robert Johnson, of Harrison.
Sixteenth District—Charles W. Russell, of Wheeling.

No returns received from the First District, in which M. R. H. Garnett and John Crichter are the candidates.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Our latest information, says the *Day Book*, from North Carolina, is not sufficient to enable us to state positively the result in each Congressional District, but we submit the following statement as correct in at least six of the ten districts:

First District—W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, elected without opposition.
Second District—R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecomb, elected without opposition.
Third District—Contest between C. R. Thomas, Thos. I. Falson, Owen R. Keenan and F. D. Koonce. Mr. Keenan probably elected.
Fourth District—Thomas D. McDowell, of Bladen, elected without opposition.
Fifth District—A. H. Arrington, of Nash, elected over Josiah Turner, Jr., and A. W. Venable.
Sixth District—Contest between R. P. Dick and J. R. McLean.
Seventh District—Contest between Thos. S. Ashe, J. H. Headen, Hugh Waddell, and S. H. Christian.
Eighth District—Wm. Lander, of Lincoln, elected without opposition.
Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, of Burke, elected without opposition.
Tenth District—Contest between A. T. Davidson, of Cherokee, and Wm. H. Thomas, of Jackson. Mr. Davidson probably elected.

PRICES AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 7th inst. contains the following, among its market reports:

Coffee—There has been some inquiry for Coffee, and several small lots changed hands at 40c.@42c., closing at 45c., while some holders are asking 50c. Receipts, 842 bags.

Bacon—The transactions have been only in a retail way at 30c.@32c. for Hams, 30c. for clear Sides and 27c. for Shoulders. Receipts, 40 pkgs.

Hay—We have heard of no sales, and quote only nominally at $2 25@$2 50. Receipts, 147 bales.

Whisky—We have no sales reported. Last sales were at $1. Some parties are holding at $1 25. A small lot of Alcohol sold at $2 10.

Salt is now held at the very advanced rate of $10 a sack.

Stocks and Exchange—The only transfer of Stock which has come to our notice during the week was the sale of 110 shares Firemen's Insurance at par. Sterling Exchange continues to be quoted by the Banks at 20 per cent. premium.

BREAD RIOTS IMMINENT.

From the Macon (Ga.,) Telegraph.

We published yesterday a very significant address from the Mayor of Augusta, upon the subject of speculative operations in breadstuffs and provisions. The Mayor evidently feared a state of exasperation which might endanger the public peace.

It is not our purpose to intimate the existence of any such danger here or elsewhere, but it is nevertheless true that the transactions in breadstuffs and provisions, evidently for the mere purpose of speculation, do excite ill-feeling at this time, and should be avoided by prudent and good men who value the good opinion of their fellow-citizens. We speak in kindness, and with the best feeling toward all concerned, and, at the same time, in the earliest hope that this *hint* will be taken into consideration.

The Nashville *Union* comments thus on the above paragraph:

"It is worse than folly to deny that a similar feeling exists in this State. It is patent to all. *The murmuring of discontent grows louder every day*, and it is part of wisdom and patriotism to see whether something cannot be done *to avert a calamity more dire than the war which the Lincoln Government is urging upon us.*"

COMMODORE TATNALL'S PROPERTY.

The Buffalo *Express* refers to an interesting controversy arising under the Confiscation Act passed at the late session of Congress, which has come before the United States District Court, Judge N. K. Hall, now sitting in Buffalo. It relates to property seized at Sackett's Harbor, belonging to the rebel Commodore Tatnall, whose Mosquito fleet was scattered by our naval expedition at Beaufort, last week. The case is minuted in the following:

The United States *vs.* several Boxes and Packages.—This case is one in which the Government has seized a large quantity of property at Sackett's Harbor, as the property of Commodore Tatnall, on the ground that he is a rebel, and that the property was about to be sent by railway from Sackett's Harbor to Savannah, Georgia.

A libel and information was filed by the District-Attorney, and on Tuesday a motion for condemnation was made. Hon. Eli Cook appeared for Commodore Tatnall as claimant of the property, and proposed to answer and defend. The District-Attorney then asked leave to amend the libel, which was granted, and three weeks' time was allowed Mr. Cook to answer the amended libel after it should be served. The case will probably be tried at the next term in Albany.

OPENING A COTTON PORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated at various times, in the newspapers, that it is the intention of Government to "open a cotton port," and thereat considerable satisfaction seems to be manifested. An editorial in this morning's *Times* comments upon the advantages to be derived by the reported circumstance that a "merchant ship freighted with every variety of Yankee notions is following fast in the wake of the man-of-war," and announces that "in a month's time every Union man in South Carolina, that has a mind to trade, can have any want supplied, from a water-pail to a pianoforte or a steam engine." Now if any "Union man" can have his wants supplied, how are we to prevent the *disunion* men from accomplishing, by management and stealth, the same purpose. For instance, salt, coffee, pork, and shoes are terribly scarce at the South, and will command almost any price. We will suppose some enterprising Yankee—Senator Simmons, if you choose—to send down to Beaufort a ship-load of these articles. What is to Prevent his exchanging the whole cargo, in a lump, with some cotton-planter there for a load of cotton? He must be a "Union man," you say. Well, so be it. The "Union man" has got the "Yankee" cargo, and the vessel sails off with the cotton for Liverpool. Is it likely that the "Union man" will forego the advantage of making half a million of dollars profit in the sale of his goods to *any* man who will pay him that profit? He will have plenty of customers, but they will very likely be rank Secessionists, and I don't believe human nature, as it exists in South Carolina, or perhaps anywhere, could stand any such test. I can't see how we could please Jeff. Davis better than by doing this very thing. He would have lots of "Union" men there, ready to buy every cargo as fast as it arrived, and it would go broadcast all over "Secessia," and there would be no possible help for it. Thousands of South Carolinians would take the oath of allegiance, and be, apparently, patterns of loyalty, if it would enable them to make a fortune in a week. And I "calculate" some *few* Yankees might be found to profit by such a chance, stout Union men as they are. Now, Mr. Editor, please tell me how we can deal out coffee to Mr. Brown, Union man, and prevent his sharing it with his neighbor and relation, Mrs. Jones, who is knitting socks and scraping lint for the "Confederate" army? E.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 5, 1861.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Massachusetts Sunday—Col. Devens' Report—The New-York Second—Murder of a Soldier.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Camp Foster, Massachusetts Fifteenth, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Nowhere away from home does Sunday in camp seem so much *like* Sunday as here. The same intense quiet which is so noticeable in a New-England village greets one; the same air of grave preparation for the duties of the day; the same "best rig;", the closely-shaven face, the solemn visage, the unsmiling countenance, and that general air of "say-your-catechism-and-read-your-Bible-look," which is characteristic of nine men out of ten in Connecticut and Massachusetts may be seen in this and one or two other Massachusetts camps. No drilling, no parading, no working and no playing are permitted on the Sabbath, and in very many of the messes only such food is eaten as has been prepared on the day previous. In the morning, such men as are off duty attend the village churches, after which, gathered in knots here and there about the camp-ground, they discuss the sermon, sing hymns, write home, read the papers or rest quietly from all labor. In the afternoon the Chaplain holds service—singing, praying and preaching with them not affectedly, but in good plain homely style, giving them practical camp advice, and doing undoubtedly a vast deal of good. After the service the band plays selections of sacred music, winding up with "Home, Sweet Home," and of course "Hail Columbia." Officers and men alike agree in this careful observance of the Sabbath, and if the promise attached to the keeping of the Commandment means anything, it will certainly redound to the welfare of the men of this encampment.

Col. Devens, who will likely be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for his gallant behavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and for the general efficiency of his military services, has gone home to recruit. His report, which has not been presented to the public, is very full of interest, and on it Gen. Stone relied to a great extent for data from which to make up his official report. I have been permitted to look at it, and really cannot deny myself the pleasure of laying it before the readers of the Times.

COL. DEVENS' REPORT.

Headquarters Fifteenth Regiment Mass. Vol., Poolesville, Md., Oct. 23, 1861.

General: I respectfully report that about 12 o'clock Sunday night, Oct. 20, I crossed the Potomac, by your order, from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, with five companies, numbering about three hundred men, of my regiment, with the intention of taking a rebel camp reported by scouts to be situated at the distance of about a mile from the river, of destroying the same, of observing the country around, and of returning to the river or of waiting and reporting if I thought myself able to remain for reinforcements, or if I found a position capable of being defended against a largely superior force. Having only three boats, which, together, conveyed about thirty men, it was nearly 4 o'clock when all the force was transferred to the opposite shore. We passed down the river about sixty rods, by a path discovered by the scouts, and then up the bluff known as Ball's Bluff, where we found an open field surrounded by woods. At this point we halted until daybreak, being joined here by a company of one hundred men from the Twentieth Massachusetts, accompanied by Col. Lee, who were to protect our return.

At daybreak we pushed forward our reconnoissance towards Leesburgh to the distance of about a mile from the river, to a spot supposed to be the site of the rebel encampment, but found, on passing through the woods, that the scouts had been deceived by a line of trees on the brow of the slope, the openings through which presented in an uncertain light somewhat the appearance of a line of tents.

Leaving the detachment in the woods, I proceeded with Capt. Philbrick and two or three scouts across this slope and along the other line of it, observing Leesburgh, which was in full view, and the country about it, as carefully as possible, and seeing but four tents of the enemy. My force being well concealed by the woods, and having no reason to believe my presence was discovered, and no large number of the enemy's tents being in sight, I determined not to return at once, but to report to yourself, which I did by directing Quartermaster Howe to repair at once to Edwards' Ferry to state these facts, and to say, that in my opinion I could remain until I was reinforced. The means of transportation between the island and the Virginia shore, had been strengthened, I knew, at daybreak, by a large boat which would convey sixty or seventy men at once, and as the boat could cross and recross every ten minutes, I had no reason to suppose there would be any difficulty in sending over five hundred men an hour, as it was known there were two large boats between the island and the Maryland shore, which would convey to the island all the troops that could be conveyed from it to the Virginia shore.

Mr. Howe left me with his instructions at about 6½ o'clock A. M., and during his absence, at about 7 o'clock, a company of riflemen, who had probably discovered us, were reported on our right, upon the road from Conrad's Ferry. I directed Capt. Philbrick, Company H, to pass up over the slope and attack them, while Capt. Rockwood, Company A, was ordered to proceed to the right and cut off their retreat in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and accompany Capt. Philbrick as he proceeded to execute the order. Capt. Philbrick's command proceeded over the slope of the hill, and the enemy retreated down on the other side, taking the direction of a cornfield in which the corn had lately been cut and stood in the shocks; the first volley was fired by them from a ditch or trench into which they retreated. It was immediately returned by our men, and the skirmish continued briefly for some minutes. I had ordered Capt. Foreman, Company G, to reinforce Capt. Philbrick, but a body of rebel cavalry being reported on our left, I directed Capt. Philbrick to return to the wood lest he might be cut off from the main body of the detachment; this he did in good order. In the skirmish, nine men of Company H were wounded, one killed and two were missing at its close, although the field was carefully examined by Capt. Philbrick and myself before we left it; they probably were wounded and crawled into the bush which was growing in portions of it. On returning to the wood I remained waiting for an attack for perhaps half an hour; at the end of this time, as my messenger did not return, I deemed it prudent to join Col. Lee, which I did; but after remaining with him upon the bluff a short time, and having thoroughly scouted the woods, I returned to my first position. I was rejoined at 8 o'clock A. M. by Quartermaster Howe, who reported to me that I was to remain where I was, and would be reinforced, and that Lieut.-Col. Ward would proceed to Smart's Mill with the remainder of the regiment, that a communication should be kept up between us, and that ten cavalry would report to me for the purpose of reconnoitering. For some reason they never appeared or reported to me, but I have since learned they came as far as the bluff. If they had reported to me they could have rendered excellent service. I directed Quartermaster Howe to return at once and report the skirmish that had taken place, and threw out a company of skirmishers to the brow of the hill, and also to my right and left to await the arrival of more troops. At about 10 o'clock, Quartermaster Howe returned and stated that he had reported the skirmish of the morning, and that Col. Baker would shortly arrive with his brigade and take command. Between 9 and 11 o'clock, I was joined by Lieut.-Col. Ward with the remainder of my regiment, making in all a force of 625 men, with 28 officers from my regiment as reported to me by the Adjutant, many of the men of the regiment being at this time on other duty. About 12 o'clock it was reported to me a force was gathering on my left, and about 12½ o'clock a strong attack was made on my left by a body of infantry concealed in the woods, and upon the skirmishers in front by a body of cavalry. The fire of the enemy was resolutely returned by the regiment, which maintained its ground with entire determination. Reinforcements not yet having arrived, and the attempt of the enemy to outflank us being very vigorous, I directed the regiment to retire about 60 paces into an open space in the wood, and prepared to receive any attack that might be made, while I called in my skirmishers. When this was done I returned to the Bluff, where Col. Baker had already arrived. This was at 2½ P. M. He directed me to form my regiment at the right of the position he proposed to occupy—which was done by eight companies. The centre and left, being composed of a detachment of the Twentieth Massachusetts, numbering about three hundred men, under command of Col. Lee; a battalion of the California Regiment, numbering about six hundred men, Lieut.-Col. Wistar commanding; two howitzers, commanded by Lieut. Pierce, and a 6-pounder, commanded by Lieut. Bramhall, were planted in front, supported by Company D, Capt. Studley, and Company F, Capt. Sloan, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts. The enemy soon appeared in force, and after sharp skirmishing on the right, directed his attack upon our whole line, but more particularly upon our centre and left, where it was gallantly met by the Massachusetts Twentieth and the California battalion. Skirmishing during all the action was very severe on the right, but the skirmishers of the enemy were resolutely repulsed by our own, composed of Companies A and I, Capts. Rockwood and Joslin, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and Company —, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, under the direction of Major Kimball, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth. The action commenced about 3 o'clock P. M., and at about 4 P. M. I was ordered to detach two companies from the left of my regiment to the support of the left of the line, and to draw in proportionately the right flank—which was done, Companies G and H, Capts. Forehand and Philbrick, being detached for that purpose. By this time it had become painfully evident by the volume and rapidity of the enemy's fire, and the persistency of his attacks, that he was in much larger force than we. The two howitzers were silent, and the 6-pounder also. Their commanders came from the field wounded. Soon after I was called from the right of my regiment, there being at this time a comparative cessation of the enemy's fire to the centre of the line, and learned for the first time that Col. Baker had been killed, and that Lieut.-Col. Ward, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, had been carried from the field severely wounded. Col. Lee, supposing it his duty to take command, I reported myself ready to execute his orders. He expressed his opinion, that the only thing to be done was to retreat to the river, and that the battle was utterly lost. It soon appeared that Col. Coggswell was entitled to command, who expressed his determination to make the attempt to cut our way to Edward's Ferry, and ordered me, as a preliminary movement, to form the Fifteenth Regiment in line towards the left. The Fifteenth Regiment accordingly moved across from the right to the left of the original line. Two or three companies of the Tammany New-York Regiment just then arrived, formed also on its left, while endeavoring to make the necessary disposition to retreat, confusion was created by the appearance of an officer of the enemy's force in front of the Tammany Regiment, who called on them to charge on the enemy, who were now in strong force along the wood occupied formerly by the Fifteenth Massachusetts during the former portion of the action. The detachment of the Tammany Regiment probably mistaking this for an order from their own officers, rushed forward to the charge, and the Massachusetts Fifteenth, supposing that an order had been given for the advance of the whole line, rushed with eagerness, but were promptly recalled by their officers, who had received no such order. The detachment of the Tammany Regiment were received by a shower of bullets, and suffered severely; in the disorder caused by their repulse, the line was broken, but was promptly reformed. After this, however, although several volleys were given and returned, and the troops fought vigorously, it seemed impossible to preserve the order necessary for a combined military movement, and Col. Coggswell reluctantly gave the order to retreat to the river bank. The troops descended the bluff and reached the bank of the river, where there is a narrow plateau between the river and the ascent of the bluff, both the plateau and the bluff being heavily wooded. As I descended upon this plateau, in company with Col. Coggswell, I saw the large boat upon which we depended as the means of crossing the river, swamped by the number of men who had rushed upon it. For the purpose of retarding as much as possible the approach of the enemy, by direction of Col. Coggswell, I ordered the Fifteenth Regiment to deploy as skirmishers over the bank of the river, which order was executed, and several volleys were given and returned between them and others of our forces and the enemy, who were now pressing upon us in great numbers, and forcing down furious volleys on this plateau and into the river, to prevent any escape. It was impossible longer to continue to resist, and I should have had no doubt if we had been contending with the troops of a foreign nation, in justice to the lives of men, it would have been our duty to surrender, but it was impossible to do this to rebels and traitors, and I had no hesitation in advising men to escape as they could, ordering them, in all cases, to throw their arms into the river rather than give them up to the enemy. This order was generally obeyed, although several of the men swam the river with their muskets at their backs, and others have returned to camp, bringing with them their muskets, who had remained on the Virginia shore for two nights, rather than be part with their weapons, in order to facilitate their escape. Having passed up along the line of that portion of the river occupied by my regiment, I returned to the lower end of it, and at dark myself swam the river by the aid of three of the soldiers of my regiment. On arriving at the island I immediately gathered a force of thirty men who had reached it with safety, and placed them at the passage of the river to prevent any attempt of the enemy crossing in pursuit, but soon learned that Col. Hinks had arrived with the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and would take charge of the island. Our loss, in proportion to the numbers engaged, of the regiment, is large, as will be seen by the list of the killed, missing, and wounded, which I annex. A large proportion of those reported missing are probably prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Although the result of the day was most unfortunate, it is but justice to the officers and men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, as well as to the other troops engaged, that they behaved most nobly during the entire day, and that the nation has no occasion to blush for dishonor to its arms. The loss of the regiment, in arms, equipments, and clothing, is necessarily heavy, the particulars of which I will immediately forward.

In conclusion, it may not be improper for me to say that, notwithstanding the regiment mourns the loss of the brave officers and soldiers whose names are borne on the list I annex, its spirit is entirely unbroken, and its organization is in no way demoralized. It will answer any summons from you to another contest with the foe, although with diminished numbers, with as hearty a zest as on the morning of Oct. 21.

I remain, General, respectfully,
CHARLES DEVENS, Colonel.

After church, I drove to the camp of the New-York Second, which is under command of Col. G. W. B. Tompkins. It was my good fortune to be present at the evening dress parade, and, as a New-Yorker, I confess to a feeling of great pride in the appearance of the regiment. It will be remembered that these men did well at Bull Run, and better yet at Ball's Bluff, and that they have merited the praise of their superior officer for their gallantry and efficiency on each occasion. Col. Tompkins has succeeded, with the able assistance of Lieut.-Col. Wilcox, (now a prisoner at Richmond,) Major Dimmock, and the several Captains, in bringing this regiment to a perfection of discipline and drill which is not often surpassed in the regular service. With the exception of one company the men are well armed and equipped, but the company referred to are most shamefully supplied with guns, which even a Winkle would despise, and which no soldier can tolerate. Many of them are literally worthless—won't go off, can't go off—and are as effective at one end as the other. Major-Gen. Gov. Morgan has the credit of the arrangement, and I would suggest that, if he desires to have his name called blessed, he will see to it, that this company of the Second New-York is as well supplied as its brethren.

This morning, as I was walking down the road, I saw a collection of soldiers, civilians and niggers, each individual of whom seemed horror-struck and terrified. I instantly approached the group, and found it had gathered about the corpse of an artilleryman, whose age might possibly be twenty-two or three. The body lay upon its face, one pallid hand being thrown upon its back, while the spur-clad heels stuck curiously up towards the sky, and its bed was a pool of blood. On inquiry, I ascertained that the body had just been found, and that it was suspected that the residents of a house hard by had been guilty of a murder. Entering the house, I found a low foreheaded, high cheek-boned, black-eyed woman, sitting in a constantly-moving rocking-chair, and by her side, in a neat little rocker, a white-haired, blue-eyed baby, who crowed and chirruped when I smiled. I asked the woman about the murder, and after considerable hesitation, she told me that the dead soldier was one who, on the night previous, had come to her house for rum; that her husband had sold him all he wanted, and then had told him to go home. This he declined doing, and after some little altercation, the "husband took down his gun, and *made no more of him.*" Of course, great excitement has prevailed throughout the various encampments during the day, and to-morrow there is to be quite an imposing funeral. The infatuation of many of the soldiers for a poor article of whisky is almost incredible. They will run any risk, pay any price, and bear any punishment, so that they may succeed in getting what they want. In this case, many of the villagers say, that there is no doubt that the overpersuasions of the soldiers induced the murderer to keep and sell the whisky, and hence the murder. Had the murdered been a soldier, and the victim a resident, the activity of the constabulary force and the verdict of the jury might have been essentially different from what we have witnessed and heard to-day. I am, indeed, convinced, in spite of the recent overwhelming Union vote of this State, that could the inhabitants of this and other places have their way, they would utterly rout the armies of the Nation, and give victory and honor to those of the rebels. But they are prudent, and will eventuate the strong friends of the victorious party.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

Darnestown, Thursday, Nov. 14.

Major W. C. H. Sherman, Paymaster of the United States Army, visited the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment on Tuesday last and disbursed two months' wages to that regiment. He had previously visited and paid off the Thirty-second New-York, at the Chain Bridge. The First Maryland was paid off a few days ago, and the amount transmitted home by the officers and men is worthy of mention. Nine companies placed $7,300 in the hands of their Chaplain for the benefit of their families, and Company F, from Ellicott's Mills, sent home $1,867 in addition. The men, since the election, have taken hold of their duties with renewed ardor, feeling that they were greatly instrumental in achieving a great, although bloodless, victory for the Union.

The man alleged to have been murdered at Poolesville by Sylvester Holland was named Thos. O'Connor, an Irishman. The wife of Holland testified that he was shot by her husband in self-defence, with a fowling-piece loaded with buckshot, twelve of which are said to have entered the body of the deceased. Holland and another man carried the body across the road, and threw it over the fence into a corn-field, where it was found. The accomplice was arrested the morning subsequent to the murder, on the road to Edward's Ferry, and Holland was taken, by a detachment of the Putnam Rangers, near the foot of Sugar-loaf Mountain, Tuesday night. Holland has been sent to the county jail at Rockville.

Ashton Garrett, a farmer of Montgomery County who was arrested on the day of the State election, at Rockville, for challenging the vote of a soldier, and subsequent boisterous conduct, has been discharged from the custody of the Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. Copeland, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, has returned from a visit to Massachusetts, and resumed his duties at headquarters.

Wm. S. King, Medical Director of this division, reports that the general health of his charge has sensibly improved within the last week. The measles, the only prevalent disease, is fast disappearing, and no new cases of the typhoid fever are being reported.

Owing to the informality of omitting the charges and specifications in the cases for trial presented to the Major-General of the army for his approval, the General Court-martial adjourned to-day at an early hour. The documents in question have been sent to Gen. McClellan, and will probably be returned to-morrow for the consideration of the Court.

Col. Ledlie, of the Twenty-ninth New-York, who is an accomplished engineer, has been detailed with his regiment, to construct bridges over Muddy Branch and Watt's Run, to facilitate the transportation of army supplies from Washington.

Major Atterbury, of the New-York Ninth, daily officiates as President of the Court-martial. His recent illness was not of a serious or dangerous character.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

A Good Plan Long Ago Suggested, and Long Neglected—Importance of Penetrating into Tennessee, and Possessing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—The Loyalty of Tennessee—The Demoralization of Southern Union Men for Want of Opportunity to Rally Around the Standard of the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

About five months ago, in the city of Nashville, I was called upon by a loyal gentleman of some military experience, who at one time held a commission in the United States Navy, for the purpose of consulting on the condition of our State and country. There had just been held in Tennessee that great outrage of mockery, the pretended election of the 8th of June, by which it was intended to be made to appear that the people of Tennessee desired to cast in their lot with the tyrannous usurpation of Jeff. Davis. The gentleman asked my opinion as to what the end of this thing should be. My opinion was that the greatest danger before us was not a division of the Union, which I regarded as almost impossible without its being completely scattered into fragments, but the subversion of our government as the result of a long protracted war, establishing a permanent military system. If the rebellion could be quickly suppressed, I thought this danger would be avoided; otherwise, I considered it imminent. He asked my opinion as to the prospect of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. In regard to that, I told him I was doubtful. If a certain plan of operations which I unfolded to him should be pursued, I believed the rebellion would be rapidly broken and scattered. But if a policy the reverse of this plan should be adopted, I saw in the future but the prospect of a long war, the very nature of whose result must be doubtful.

It has come to pass, that as we have gone on "making history" during the succeeding five months, it has transpired that the Government or our military authorities failed to adopt the plan which I laid before my military friend, and of the wisdom of which he was convinced, and adopted the reverse, which we believed must result in a long war. And it has also happened, that after long months of almost fruitless delay, the military authorities and the public seem to have become alive to the importance of the military plan which my friend and the writer discussed in Nashville five months ago. It is growing late for the successful execution of that plan, and indeed too late to secure all the advantages which at

and five miles around. These cannon cannot all be seen, as some of them are masked, but enough can be seen to convince the most skeptical that what nature has not done for this place, (and it has done wonders,) rebel engineers have done, and made this the strongest of all their fortified positions.

My information as to the number of the rebel guns here I have from one high in position, and in the confidence of our Government, one who does not wish to magnify this wicked rebellion, but to know the *real* strength of the enemy, and knowing it, will not *underrate our foe*, but bring to bear against them such an overwhelming force as will make victory sure and completed.

There must be some twenty or twenty-five thousand troops here now, judging from the number of their tents, which are as thick as snow-flakes on the mountain brow, line the bluffs for a long distance both above and below the town, and at this present writing thousands of the rebel soldiers are gathering upoa the bluff, and peering at us over its rugged brow. There goes a squadron of cavalry galloping over a neighboring hill, and here comes another down the principal street leading to the water's brink.

Five hundred yards to our right is Belmont, yet to be famous in history, that but sixty hours ago witnessed the clash of *our victorious arms!* and whose fields and plains and streets are yet gory with the blood of both friend and foe. There we distinctly see new-made graves; in fact, whole hecatombs of ours and the rebel dead, sleeping their last sleep, and mingling their remains in each other's dust.

As we neared Columbus, two heavy guns opened fire on us, and we hove to, and waited until the rebel steamer *Mohawk* came to receive our flag of truce. Gen. POLK's Aid-de-Camp, Capt. BLAKE, received us coolly, but gentlemanly. Maj. HATCH, in equally as gentlemanly, and a more dignified manner, told the rebel Captain his business, and that he had an autograph letter from Gen. GRANT to Gen. POLK, &c.

Being transferred from our steamer (the *Memphis*) to the *Mohawk*, we steamed directly for the Columbus shore.

Gen. POLK's headquarters were near by, and soon he appeared on board and received Major HATCH in a very haughty and unfriendly manner. The General had on a suit of blue cloth, minus his shoulder-straps, and nothing to indicate his rank except a Major-General's sash. In reply to Major HATCH's request for the release of Col. DOUGHERTY, *unconditionally, as he had had his leg amputated and could never again enter the service*, Gen. POLK said he could not release him, adding, "I am waiting instructions from *my Government at Richmond*; there is a new order in relation to the exchange of prisoners, and for the present I can only exchange Col. DOUGHERTY according to the usages of war. If you will not recognize us as a nation, you must recognize us as a belligerent power before we can make an exchange of prisoners." Major HATCH replied that he asked "his release on the ground of humanity; that he would sacrifice a fortune to obtain his release, for he knew him well, and knew that he was a brave and noble man; but our Government was not in favor of acknowledging a rebel power, (although we must admit they were *inclined* to be quite *belligerent*,) as a belligerent power."

Major HATCH further requested safe protection to Mrs. DOUGHERTY, and privilege to escort Mrs. D. to Mr. OWEN'S house, where Col. DOUGHERTY lay sick, stating upon his word and honor that he would communicate nothing that he saw. Gen. POLK assured Major HATCH Mrs. D. should receive every protection, but could not permit him to accompany her to Col. D.'s quarters. Here the interview terminated with the cool retirement of the rebel Major-General.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENS. SHERMAN AND MITCHELL.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NOLIN, KY., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The resignation of the commanding General of the Department of the Ohio, seems to puzzle the people at home. Perhaps it is not generally known that "the regulars" were the death of Gen. MITCHELL. Our commanding General here—Gen. SHERMAN—has a perfect mania, (there's method and sense in this madness, too,) for regulars. He had already got a handsome little command brought down to Camp Nevin, from the new regiments of the regular army, when the fame of Col. CARRINGTON'S full battalion at Columbus reached his ears. He at once determined to have it, and made requisition accordingly. Greatly to his disgust, Gen. MITCHELL informed him that Col. CARRINGTON was in his department, and that he proposed to keep him there for the defence of Cincinnati. SHERMAN tried to show that the best way to defend Cincinnati was to remove the war to Tennessee, but MITCHELL was inexorable. Gen. SHERMAN next heard of the companies of the Fifteenth Infantry at Newport Barracks, and straightway attempted to get them, when he was taken all aback by the gentle reminder from headquarters at Cincinnati, that "Gen. MITCHELL'S department embraced fifteen miles of Kentucky, around Covington and Newport, and that he must insist on commanding in his own department."

SHERMAN couldn't give it up so; the matter led to bickerings, and finally open dissensions, and SHERMAN seemed likely to gain his point again, as he did about the command of the Cumberland Gap expedition. Whereupon Gen. MITCHELL became disgusted and threw up his commission. There is a long story of other differences and disagreements in plans, but that is the gist of the matter.

THE PEACE OF MISSOURI.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS FREMONT AND PRICE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 12.

Understanding a day or two since that, aside from the negotiations between Major MORTON, on the part of the United States, and Gen. STERLING PRICE, on the part of the Confederates, for the exchange of prisoners, another negotiation was opened for the pacification of the State, by confining hostilities to the armies in the field, we applied to a party likely to know, and obtained from him the following paper. It is, we have every reason to believe, a faithful copy of the original signed by Gen. FREMONT, and sent to Gen. PRICE for signature. The terms of the paper were fully agreed upon, and having received Gen. FREMONT'S signature, all that was wanting was the signature of Gen. PRICE to give it effect. A messenger was dispatched from Springfield to Gen. PRICE'S camp for this express purpose; but as Gen. FREMONT was removed before his return, it is not known that Gen. PRICE did actually append his name to the paper. The presumption is strong that he did so, for all the preliminaries, and even the form of expression, had been agreed upon between him and his Commissioners. Whether, however, Gen. HUNTER, now in the discharge of the duties of this Department, has ratified the compact, in the terms proposed, is not known:

Whereas, Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, commanding the Missouri State Guard, by letter dated at his headquarters near Neosho, Missouri, Oct. 26, 1861, has expressed a desire to enter into some arrangement with Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, commanding the forces of the United States, to facilitate the future exchange of prisoners of war released on parole; also, that all persons heretofore arrested for the mere expression of political opinions may be released from confinement or parole; also, that in future the war be confined exclusively to the armies in the field, and has authorized and empowered Maj. HENRY W. WILLIAMS and D. ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq., to enter into such an arrangement in his behalf;

And whereas, Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT concurs with Maj.-Gen. PRICE;

Now, therefore, It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT and Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, as follows, to wit:

First—A joint proclamation shall be issued, signed by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT and Maj.-Gen. PRICE, in proper person, in the following language, to wit:

PROCLAMATION.

To all peaceably disposed citizens of the State of Missouri, greeting:

Whereas, A solemn agreement has been entered into by Major-Generals FREMONT and PRICE, respectively commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect, that in future arrests or forcible interference by armed or unarmed parties of citizens within the limits of said State for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be reunited, and that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field; therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern.

1. No arrests whatever on account of political opinions, or for the merely private expression of the same, shall hereafter be made within the limits of the State of Missouri, and all persons who may have been arrested and are now held to answer upon such charges only, shall be forthwith released. But it is expressly declared that nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to bar or interfere with any of the usual and regular proceedings of the established courts and statutes and orders made and provided for such offences.

2. All peaceably-disposed citizens who may have been driven from their homes because of their political opinions, or who may have left them from fear of force and violence, are hereby advised and permitted to return, upon the faith of our positive assurances that while so returning they shall receive protection from both armies in the field, whenever it can be given.

3. All bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major-General before named, and not legitimately connected with the armies in the field, are hereby ordered at once to disband.

4. Any violation of either of the foregoing articles shall subject the offender to the penalty of military law, according to the nature of the offence.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, at Springfield, Mo., on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and Major-General STERLING PRICE, at ——, on this —— day of November, A. D. 1861, have hereunto set their hands, and hereby mutually pledge their earnest efforts to the enforcement of the above articles of agreement, according to their full tenor and effect, to the best of their ability.

Second.—Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, or the officer in command at Benton Barracks, is hereby authorized and empowered to represent Major-Gen. FREMONT; and Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG, Hon. J. RICHARD BARRETT and Col. ROBERT M. RENICK, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to represent Major-Gen. PRICE; and the parties so named are hereby authorized, whenever applied to for that purpose, to negotiate for the exchange of any and all persons who may hereafter be taken prisoners of war and released on parole; such exchanges to be made upon the plan heretofore approved and acted upon, to wit: grade for grade, or two officers of lower grade as an equivalent in rank for one of a higher grade, as shall be thought just and equitable.

Thus done and agreed at Springfield, Missouri, this first day of November, 1861.

By order of Major-Gen. FREMONT.

J. H. EATON, A. A. A. G.

Major-Gen. STERLING PRICE.

By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, D. ROBT. BARCLAY, } Commissioners.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Number of Rebel Troops—Arms in the South—Misstatement and Exaggeration of the Rebel Organ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12, 1861.

I drew attention about a week ago to the enormous array of rebel troops which their New-York organ, the *Herald*, manufactured out of whole cloth, in order to dishearten the Northern people, and to prepare public opinion for acquiescence in a dissolution of the Union. I alluded, at the same time, to its equally false and exaggerated statement of the number of small arms possessed by the rebel organization, but omitted to enter into the subject at large. I now take up the *Herald's* statement in this latter respect, and will show that its provision for arming the enemies of the country which it professes to love and serve, is as fictitious as its muster of men. In the same article in which the *Herald* and its Southern secession correspondent attempted to make the Northern people believe that the traitors have 496,000 men in the field, or one-half of the voting population, it states the number of arms as follows:

The amount of small arms proves to be 898,000, which were obtained as follows:

Sent to the South by Floyd while Secretary of War	578,000
Seized in Southern arsenals	100,000
Made in stolen arsenals	20,000
Shipped from Europe	200,000
Total	898,000

The trickery of this statement is almost too barefaced to need exposure. It first tells us how many arms its friend FLOYD sent South, and then it adds the number "seized in Southern arsenals," as if all those "sent South" were not thus seized. Not content with FLOYD'S wholesale robbery, it augments the number more than threefold, and then counts them twice, in order to impress the country with the formidable character of the enemy we have to contend with.

But unluckily for the *Herald*, the country has already been informed on this point, and it is only necessary to turn to the files of the public journals issued cotemporaneously with the thefts, to expose its mendacity, and to show that it has not the slightest foundation for its statements.

The following is known to be an almost accurate statement of the number of arms in the Southern arsenals at the time of their robbery by the rebels:

North Carolina	36,369	Louisiana	18,505
South Carolina	20,230	Texas	5,457
Georgia	22,000	Arkansas	1,364
Alabama	19,539	Virginia	16,230
Total			139,694

Fifteen thousand of these were destroyed by order of Government at Harper's Ferry; but on the other hand, there were about as many flint-locks in the Arsenals not counted in the above statement. So that 139,694 represents the actual number of small arms which the rebels obtained by robbing the arsenals. The Ordnance Department sold ten thousand muskets to LAMAR in December, 1860, but whether these are embraced in the above list I am unable to say. If they are, they should be deducted from the indictment against the rebels,—unless possession was given before the money was paid, which is not improbable.

The *Herald* says that 578,000 were sent to the South by FLOYD, and that 100,000 were seized by the rebels. But we must not allow the traitor organ to deceive us by this dainty circumlocution, designed to avoid making the charge of theft against its friend FLOYD. It means—if it means anything—that 678,000 arms were seized in the arsenals. The public records show that this is a gross falsehood, and that only about 140,000 arms were thus procured by the rebels.

Its next item is 20,000 arms, "made in stolen arsenals." This is also probably false, as the rebels had neither the means nor the ingenuity to manufacture small arms, after the destruction of Harper's Ferry. The next item is, 200,000 shipped from Europe. This may be true—at least, I have no evidence to the contrary; and allowing it, together with the 20,000 of pretended manufacture, and the 140,000 of actual thefts, and the rebel Government would have just 360,000 small arms, designed for military purposes, with which to arm its forces. The number of private arms—rifles, shot guns and pistols—is doubtless very great, and the fact is known that these private arms have been extensively used already during the first campaign.

The result of our investigation into the *Herald's* statement, therefore, compels us to reduce its figures from 898,000 to 360,000 small military arms in the hands of the rebels. It is only 538,000 out of the way, which is doing very well for the *Herald*.

The traitors' organ of Sunday makes a feeble effort to reply to my exposure of its exaggeration of the rebel forces. In the first place, it understates its former statement to the extent of 36,000 men by now calling it 460,000, instead of 496,000. But this is a small matter. It undertakes to sustain its latest estimate of the rebel strength in the field, by the following attenuated thread of reasoning:

"Now, by the annual report of the Comptroller General of Georgia, just published, we learn that that State has now in the service of the rebel Confederacy, forty regiments, which, assuming each regiment to be full, and containing one thousand men, would be one out of every fifteen of the free population. Taking that as a basis upon which to estimate the number of troops which the other revolted States have furnished, the following numbers will result:

Eastern Virginia	54,400	Tennessee	87,300
North Carolina	45,300	Louisiana	23,000
Georgia	40,000	Arkansas	22,000
Alabama	34,600	South Carolina	20,500
Texas	27,000	Florida	5,400
Mississippi	27,600		
Total			357,600"

The *Herald* modestly adds, at a random guess, 100,000 for Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—making 457,000—and is equally delighted and astonished at the result, which comes within 3,000 of its first estimate! Why not add three thousand for Northern renegades, or for the District of Columbia and the Territories, and thus make the argument conclusive and irrefutable?

The identity of the *Herald's* mode of reasoning with that of Mrs. Toodles, in her defence of the purchase of the second-hand door-plate, is striking. The purchase, it will be remembered by your play-going readers, bore the name of "Thompson, (with a p,) Attorney at Law," deeply engraven into its polished surface; and as the resemblance to Toodles was not striking, and the use that a Toodles could make of it not obvious, her too skeptical spouse demanded with some impatience, what on earth she would do with it. "My dear," was the triumphant answer, "suppose we were to have a daughter, and that she should grow up and marry a Mr. Thompson, and that he should be a lawyer, now wouldn't it be so nice and handy?"

It is quite evident that the editor of the *Herald* is imbued with the force of this logic. He lays it down, *inprimis*, that the Comptroller-General of Georgia is a person of unimpeachable veracity, and utterly incapable of exaggeration. We are called upon to admit, on his authority, that Georgia has now forty regiments in the service; secondly, we must take the assumption of the Mrs. Toodles of the *Herald* that each regiment is full; thirdly, we must allow, on the same scrupulous authority, that a full regiment consists of 1,000 men; fourthly, we are required to concede that the remaining ten rebellious States have a like proportion of full regiments of equal size; and, admitting all this, the *Herald* musters a rebel force, armed *cap-a-pie*, of 357,000!

It is said that comparative anatomists, by their thorough knowledge of the structure of animals, will take a single fossil bone and fashion out, and clothe with feathers, wool or hair, birds or quadrupeds, the very races of which have been extinct for thousands of years. This is doing very well, but the Mrs. Toodles of the *Herald* does a great deal better; she creates a powerful army, composed of men not subject to the vicissitudes of sickness, wounds and death—made of "impenetrable stuff,"—immortals,—not even pervious in the heel, like Achilles,—and all this without even a bone, or tooth or fibre to begin with, but only a Georgia Comptroller-General's Report!

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

St. Paul said that the Cretans of his day were all liars; a pretty sweeping denunciation, which, if coming from a source less entitled to command assent, might be set down to the score of uncharitable judgment. But the rebellion in this country, at the remote distance of eighteen hundred years, has furnished a remarkable parallel of mendacity, and a singular verification of the Apostolic censure in the case of the Secessionists. It seems impossible for the Secessionists to tell the truth—or, if that is going too far, it is certainly true that no Secessionist will tell the truth, if there is anything to be made by lying. We all know that prior to the battle of Bull Run the rebels and their friends claimed seventy to ninety thousand men as composing their army at Manassas and with JOHNSTON'S Division it was by some of their authorities run up as high as one hundred and ten or twenty thousand. This was no doubt a lie; but it was as near the truth as the statement now put forward by BEAUREGARD in his report of the battle, that there were but 28,000 men in the Confederate army, and that of these only 7,000 took part in the fight.

It is a well-known theory of the chivalry that one Southern man can whip three or four Northern men; and it will never do to allow this spell to be broken. The delusion must be kept up, at any expense of truth. It does seem as if BEAUREGARD had held up his report until he could ascertain the numbers engaged on our side, and having satisfied himself that our Generals concede that some eighteen or twenty thousand were on the field, he fixes his own force, accordingly, at 7,000.

But what will the *Herald* say to this statement of its friend BEAUREGARD? There is a wide divergence between the oracles, and both cannot be true. With the fate of secession dependent on the issue, JEFFERSON DAVIS would never have allowed a great battle to be fought with the small force claimed by BEAUREGARD, if he could have done better. He would never have set down before Washington with 28,000 men, when he could as easily have brought into the field 128,000; and he would never have come out to meet Gen. MCDOWELL with 7,000, when he could have brought out ten times as many, without inconvenience or danger.

The truth in this instance, as in many others, is no doubt to be found midway between the great inflated falsehoods set afloat through the *Herald* and other organs of secession before battle, and the equally mean and despicable suppressions and under-statements officially put forth by BEAUREGARD after the battle. These parties understand each other. Their falsehoods, though diverse, conspire to the same end. The amplifying falsehood is designed to discourage the North by representing the enemy as formidable in numbers and resources, while the *suppressio veri*, after the encounter, is intended to keep up the idea of Southern superiority, man for man. The *Herald* and BEAUREGARD, therefore, like the Bishop of Grenada's steward and butler, make a pair.

In my letter of Monday I gave some illustrations of the *Herald's* exaggerations in regard to the Southern army and its equipments. I propose now briefly to recur to the subject, in order to show what it would cost, at a moderate scale of compensation, to feed, clothe and pay such a force. The *Herald's* lowest estimate of the Southern army is 460,000 men, its highest, 496,000. But I will concede its right to abate its own statement, and consider the cost of keeping 460,000 men in the field. In the first place, one-twentieth, or five per cent., must be set down as commissioned officers, each regiment having a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, ten captains and thirty lieutenants, with quartermasters, commissaries, &c. In an army of 460,000 the commissioned officers would therefore number 23,000. The pay of these would average at least $100 each per month, making a total monthly expenditure on this account of $2,300,000, and a yearly expenditure of $27,600,000 The privates and non-commissioned officers would number 437,000. The pay of these could not be less than $10 per month, or $120 per annum, and their aggregate pay would be $52,440,000. The rations for the 460,000 men would cost $6 per man per month, or $72 per year, and this aggregate value would be $33,120,000 per annum. The clothing of 437,000 men, at $2 50 per month each, or $30 per annum, would cost yearly the sum of $13,110,000. Putting these several sums together, and the account will stand as follows:

COST OF THE HERALD'S SOUTHERN ARMY.

Pay of 23,000 officers per annum	$27,600,000
Pay of 437,000 men per annum	52,440,000
Cost of clothing	13,110,000
Rations	33,120,000
Total	$126,270,000

Considering the large proportion of cavalry in the Southern army, these items of expense must be regarded as much below the mark. Then there is the immense and incalculable expense of transportation, the cost of provender for the cavalry, the cost of ammunition, and the thousand and one expenses to be incurred in providing tents and camp equipage, wagons, horses, &c. If Mr. JEFF. DAVIS has such an army as his friend of the *Herald* gives him, in the exuberance of its liberality, he would willingly compromise by paying only as much for these various articles as I have above shown to be the amount of the pay, rations and clothing of his officers and men. The Confederate States would therefore have to sustain a yearly expense of $262,000,000, if no more, to say nothing of the destruction of private property; and this at a time when not a bale of cotton, nor hogshead of sugar, nor a pound of tobacco, or flour can be exported, must be regarded as difficult to do, but no doubt the *Herald* can demonstrate its feasibility.

OBSERVER.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE ELECTION—ARRESTS — PORT TOBACCO—THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—NO BATTERY ON MATTHIAS POINT—IT IS SHELLED BY OUR GUNBOATS—OUR TROOPS ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

Maryland, by her recent election, has emphatically declared herself on the side of the Union, much to the regret of the secession counties lying along the Potomac. Charles County contains, perhaps, more of the secession element, in proportion to its population, than any county in the State. The whole of Gen. HOOKER'S Division is located in the county, and a fair expression to the Union element was guaranteed by the presence of the military in the vicinity of the polls, yet the Union vote, increased as it must have been by the personal popularity of the Union legislative candidates, was meagre enough. The secession vote out-numbered that cast for the Union candidates nearly three to one. The Union candidates, however, fought the battle well, especially when is considered the odds against which they were fighting. They came out unequivocally for the Union, and the address of Mr. THOMAS A. MILLAR, the candidate for the House of Delegates, was as bold and patriotic as anything yet uttered by a Southern man.

But the population of this county is one well calculated for the spread of secession. The whole soul of the people is wrapped up in their niggers. They imagine that the interests of the extreme South are their interests, and they would wish blindly to follow the lead of their brethern of the Gulf States, and some of them even go so far as to indulge in the insane idea of a Southern monarchy, with its accompanying privilege classes.

But secession is getting to be a poor business here to what it once was. The trade with Virginia is wholly broken up. No more recruiting for the rebels is allowed. The Stars and Stripes wave in front of the Court-house, and the National bayonets which gleam upon every hill-side force the loud-mouthed traitors to smother the curses which rise to their lips at much less unwonted sights.

Port Tobacco, the county town of Charles County, is under martial law. The Fifth Excelsior Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, is encamped about a mile below the village under a hill commanding a fine view of the Potomac and of Matthias Point. Company E, of this regiment, is detailed as a Provost-Guard for the village, Capt. GEO. A. MOREY, of that company, being the Provost-Marshal. Excellent order is maintained, and the more prominent Secessionists are under strict surveillance. A number of suspected individuals have been arrested, and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Yet, even under military law, some of the more rabid still display their treasonable audacity. Only a few days since, PEREGRINE DAVIS, a Secesh candidate for the Legislature, had the temerity to attempt to persuade some of the Provost-Guard to desert to the rebel service. He was arrested. Another chap hurrahed for DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and met the same fate.

The Excelsior Brigade constitutes what is known as the Second Brigade of the Division of Gen. HOOKER. Four of the Excelsior regiments are located near Buddes' Ferry, which is opposite Shipping Point, now notorious from the batteries located thereon. The Fifth Excelsior, as before stated, lies opposite Matthias Point, at the left flank of the Division.

The stories concerning the immense batteries said to have been erected by the rebels upon Matthias Point, appear to be unfounded. Our gun-boats run within a few hundred yards of it without discovering a sign of such a thing. It is true that a rebel force is stationed near there, and that rebel pickets can be seen, but there are no earthworks. A field battery is sometimes on the Point and practices at the gun-boats, but with little success. The Government is determined that no batteries shall be erected there either, for the channel runs within a mile or so of the Virginia shore, although the river at this point is over three miles wide; and to prevent batteries being erected, our gun-boats shell it every day or two. On Friday the *Island Belle* and the *Freeborn* were banging away at it most of the morning.

Quite an advantage was formerly taken by the rebels of the secession proclivities of the Charles County people, and their proximity to Dixie on the one side and Washington and Baltimore on the other. Goods of all sorts were run across, and regular mail communications carried on. But now the gunboats allow no goods to be carried into Port Tobacco, so they have none to export. They have instructions to shell every house from which signals are made to the Virginia shore, and Capt. WILKINSON, of the Fifth, with his crew of "Mohawks," in his little yacht, the *Mary*, dodges around the little creeks and inlets on the alert for every or any one desiring to communicate with the enemy.

A Committee from this county not long since visited JEFF. DAVIS, and requested him to send an army into Maryland "to protect their wives and daughters from the outrages of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade." To say nothing of the fact that no such outrages were ever attempted or perpetrated, one would think that the extreme ugliness of the fair ones in question would have prevented such, and relieved DAVIS of the necessity of a reply. But he did reply, regretting that he could not march into Maryland "from principles of high political necessity."

It is the ardent desire of the Sickles' Brigade that DAVIS' ideas of political necessity would be changed, and he would just send his army over here, for if anybody ever was "spilin' for a fight," it is this same brigade. They hope for at least one brush with the enemy before they go into Winter quarters.

NEMO.

A UNION CLUB IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

During a residence of four months in Charleston, from November, 1860, to April, 1861, I became convinced that there was a powerful Union Club there, but that circumstances rendered it dangerous for the members to show themselves. I was particularly impressed with this idea one night just before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There was a brilliant assemblage of the true intellect and refinement of the Palmetto City gathered at the house of a gentleman whose exalted position alone preserved him from the odious police espionage that surrounded so many there at that time, natives as well as non-residents. The conversation turned on the probabilities of a powerful naval fleet, aided by a land force of our volunteer soldiery landing at Stone's Bar, (a point, I may observe, which has been quite overlooked by the National Government, thus far,) and approaching Charleston in the same way as the British did in the Revolutionary war, by going down the Stone River, and thence past James Island along the Ashley, thus taking Charleston in the flank and rear. Many thought that the Confederate authorities had been strangely remiss in not covering this point more thoroughly, and in only having two old forts of concrete and a few men to resist this supposed intended advance. There were those there that night that roundly hinted that Gov. PICKENS was lukewarm; that he would be very well pleased "to get out of the scrape by capitulating under such circumstances;" that "he was nothing but an 'old granny,' and had a lingering longing for the National flesh-pots." Many did not hesitate to say that they ought not to risk the effusion of blood unless the chances were absolutely on their side; that to attack Maj. ANDERSON and his little handful was a very easy thing; but that a powerful land and sea force was quite another matter; that they had a precedent before them in the Revolutionary War, when Charleston honorably capitulated, etc. These things might have surprised me, had I not known that there was a powerful undercurrent even in the commercial capital of the Palmetto State, that was opposed entirely to extreme movements of any kind, and that looked forward confidently to reconstruction of the whole Union, if violent measures could by any possibility be staved off. Men with these views formed a large proportion of the company assembled on the night I have specified, and I left that assemblage more than ever convinced that they belonged to a club who dared yet to love a Union which had so blessed the whole body politic, and whose destruction would be a calamity to the whole human race. Notwithstanding my untiring efforts, I could not penetrate the seal which closed the organization from the eyes of all but those who had the "sign," although intimations were thrown out from time to time that all would yet be known, and that "if I was not a journalist, and therefore anxious to send North all I knew, I would see a 'sign' which would open my eyes."

My infamous expulsion from the State by orders of a bloody mob, which controlled the city as soon as the bombardment commenced, prevented my fathoming this mysterious "sign," but I felt sure that time would disclose the truth of my surmises.

Within the past week I have met a Charleston merchant who had to flee from the city of his adoption simply because a notorious Charleston cutthroat made a charge against him as one who was lukewarm. This gentleman left considerable property there, which, of course, ere this has been consecrated at the shrine of an infamous cause. Once more under the banner of a flag which he worked strenuously to preserve from stain last Spring, and feeling that he can now speak freely, he has disclosed to me the nature of the organization there, which was composed of many of the leading men of Charleston, and had *eleven hundred men* sworn to labor for the "Union as it is." They had no printed forms, but, like the Waldenses of old, they were bound together in bands of steel.

That band still lives, and whenever the glorious *oriflamme* of the Union waves over the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and can be seen from the towers of St. Michael's, then that *eleven hundred* will cast aside the masks that have surrounded them so long, and Charleston, wicked as she is, and almost buried in the foul miasma of secession, will yet be regenerated. May a good God speed the day.

The gentleman who has given me this information, is now an officer in one of the regiments under marching orders to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S Brigade, destined for South Carolina, and hopes, ere Christmas, to aid his brothers in Charleston in raising, once more, the Stars and Stripes on Citadel Green.

JASPER.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

APPREHENSION OF A DEFAULTING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Nov. 9.

On Wednesday, Mayor WILSON received a telegraphic dispatch from the Chief of Police at St. Louis, informing him that a Government contractor, named NICHOLAS WALTER, (or WALTON,) alias HENRY WATTS, had left that city on Tuesday by railroad, for the East, and ordering his arrest upon a charge of stealing $6,000 in gold. The dispatch further stated that WALTER had eloped with a German lady, and a description (as accurate as possible) was given of both parties.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock and forty minutes A. M., upon the arrival of the train from the West, by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Chief of Police PATTERSON was in waiting at the depot, arrested the parties and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where they were told of the charge against them.

WALTER stated that he was a Government contractor at St. Louis, and had obtained a contract to furnish cord wood. He gave bond for the faithful performance of the contract, his sureties being two well known gentlemen of that city. He delivered a lot of wood, (he does not know how much, as he never saw it measured,) and received from the Quartermaster a certificate or voucher for $6,200, which was to be paid in New-York. He had an arrangement to "share the profits" with his *sureties*, and also *with the Quartermaster!* After obtaining the voucher, he negotiated it for a draft on New-York, sold the draft for gold, and (to use his own words) "sent the gold on ahead of him."

Their baggage was overhauled and thoroughly searched, but no money was found. The lady was then told that she must submit to a personal search, when she took from her bosom two pads containing a large amount of gold, and a similar deposit from her waist, which had been incorporated in her "bustle." The money was all in $20 gold pieces, and stitched up nicely, so as to lie easily on the person. When counted it footed up the handsome sum of $3,860. This the lady claimed as her personal property, alleging that she had taken it from her husband, previous to her elopement with WALTER. WALTER corroborated her in this statement, persisting in his story that the $6,000 which he obtained had gone East, and would be safe from the clutches of officers or anybody else.

WALTER, finding that the Mayor was determined to hold him, began to inveigh against those who caused his arrest, alleging that "they might take him back to St. Louis, and take him to the water's edge, but, by —, they could not make him drink." He boasted that he would yet be compelled "to make it all right with him;" but if he did go to the penitentiary, he would have the $6,000 when he got out! He alleges that FREMONT is surrounded by thieves, from MCKINSTRY down, and he thought he had as good a right to make a haul as any other man. He pronounced FREMONT an honest man, but wholly unfit to command an army, and watch the thieves about him! He asserted boldly that he was to pay his sureties, or partners, a part of the $6,000, and had also agreed to "come down" handsomely with the Quartermaster, for and in consideration of the fact that *perhaps not one-half of the wood paid for had been delivered!* Because he "played sharp" on his confederates, he was pursued and arrested. This is his version, but he is certainly not entitled to much credit. He refused to give the name of the Quartermaster, and hints that he knows much more than he cares to tell.

WALTER took his arrest quite cooly and philosophically, while his paramour exhibited great nervousness, wept and talked alternately, and betrayed her matrimonial relationship by exclaiming: "O, my husband will kill me." She persistently refused to tell her name, but stated that she had no children, and that her husband was not at home when she left. She is a German, speaks English but indifferently, and is nothy any means prepossessing in appearance. She is about 35 years of age, appears to have been well-bred, and alleges that she can speak Latin, French, Italian and Spanish, in addition to her German and "smattering" of English.

WALTER left St. Louis on his military pass, but put on a pair of goggles, and purchased a railroad ticket under the name of Henry Watts. He is about thirty-three years of age, rather tall, and has every appearance of a "sharper." He admits that he has a wife and family in St. Louis, where he had been engaged in business for a number of years. His destination was South America.

The whole affair is still involved in considerable mystery, and most that is known concerning it is derived from the parties themselves.

Last evening, Mayor WILSON received a dispatch from St. Louis, instructing him to retain the parties in custody until the arrival of an officer, who had already left for the purpose of escorting them back to St. Louis.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 16.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the launch of the new sidewheel steamer *Miami*, which some of our cotemporaries have been regularly launching every day for the past week, will finally take place.

Four new gunboats were yesterday received by the yard, and will be furnished with their respective armaments with all due expedition. They are the *Manheim, Wissahickon, Itasca, Hugel*, and *Wood*. The officers of the *Wissahickon* are: A. N. SMITH, Lieut. commanding; E. E. Potter, Lieut.; Acting Master's Mates, Charles Bird, O. S. Roberts, and James S. Forsyth; Acting Paymaster, F. C. Upton; Surgeon, Dr. Ackley; Third Assistant Engineers, Augustus Sackett, Philip A. White.

Mr. HOOVER, constructor of the yard, is now preparing the drawings for the sloop-of-war to be constructed in the small ship-house, the keel of which will be laid soon after the launch of the sidewheel steamer. The length of the new vessel will be 220 feet, the beam 38 feet, and the depth of hold 16 feet 10 inches. Her draught of water will be 14 feet. She will be somewhat longer than the *Juniata*, but the same description of vessel. The drawings for the other sloop-of war to be constructed at the yard are being made at Washington.

It is expected that the work of putting aboard the stores of the steamer *State of Georgia* will be completed to-day. Her destination is not yet definitely known. We have been furnished with the following list of her officers, most of whom are Philadelphians: Commander, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG; Acting Masters, A. P. Cooley, J. G. Kohler, Isaac Hallock, John J. Hughes, Charles J. Tillinghurst and Daniel Jackson; Gunner, Thomas R. Wilson.

The arrival of the *San Jacinto* (which, it will be recollected, was "down the river" some three weeks since, according to an enterprising journal) is awaited with much anxiety.

The gunboat *Tahoma*, built at Wilmington, Del., will be brought to the Navy-yard in a few days. It is said that she will be second of the gunboats in commission. She will be commanded by Lieut. JOHN C. HOWELL.

The gunboat *Itasca*, which is now lying at the South Pier of the Navy-yard, will go into commission immediately after. She is now only waiting for her armament and stores. Her destination, as yet, can but be surmised, but it is probable that she will join the great expedition, to lend her assistance on the occasion of our next great victory, which is soon to come off.

The repairs to the *Brooklyn* are progressing as rapidly as possible, considering the decayed condition in which she came to us. She will be ready to proceed to sea by the 1st of January.

The *Ledger* says: "The Navy Department has ordered the immediate fitting out of the following named vessels, now lying at our Navy-yard: Sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, at present on the sectional dock; the *St. Louis*, lying at the principal pier; the steamers *Keystone State* and *Mystic*, lying at the northern pier; the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, at the southern pier; the dispatch steamer *Delaware*, recently purchased in Wilmington, and the gunboats *Wissahickon, Itasca, Johannna, Stars and Stripes* and *Chambers*, eleven in all. It is probable that all of those named in the order will be ready before the close of the present month.

THE ALLEGED REBEL BROWN.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 14.

It has been ascertained by United States Marshal KEYES, that JAMES BROWN, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of treason, has, during his brief stay in this vicinity, been making frequent inquiries concerning a new process of tanning leather, by which the time of completing the process is reduced to forty-eight hours; and other facts render it extremely probable that it was his intention to proceed to New-Orleans, and put in practice the knowledge he had acquired. In his coat there were found concealed two letters, one of which was from YANCEY, the rebel Envoy to England. It was written in England, and directed to his son at Fort Augusta, Alabama, inclosed in another envelope, subscribed to a Northern firm, from whom BROWN probably received it.

The letter contained a reprimand to the junior YANCEY, and spoke very discouragingly of the prospect of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

Before United States Commissioner A. S. CUSHMAN, of New-Bedford, who happened to be in the Court-house, BROWN was arraigned on a charge of treason. He plead not guilty, and the examination was continued till Monday next. The offence charged not being bailable, the prisoner was sent to jail.

LIEUT. MULLAN'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION.

The Dalles *Mountaineer* publishes a letter from Lieut. JOHN MULLAN, dated Camp on St. Regis Borgia, W. T., Sept. 30, in which he says:

We are getting along well this season. My whole expedition crossed the Bitter Root Range by the 15th of September, and we are now pushing forward our work vigorously along the valley of the St. Regis Borgia River. We are within twenty-four miles of the Bitter Root Ferry with our bridge work. We shall reach the main crossing of the Bitter Root Ferry by the 1st of November, and our wintering point in the Bitter Root Valley by the 1st of December. We have had much of heavy bridge work; we have been bridging

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the gratifying news of the arrest of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who recently succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading fleet, and escaped to Cardenas on board the steamer *Theodora*. They were captured by a party from on board the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. WILKES, recently from the coast of Africa, but which for six weeks past has been cruising among the West India Islands. Capt. WILKES, it appears, received intelligence that the two rebels had embarked on board the English mail-steamer at Bermuda, and determined to capture them. He accordingly overhauled the steamer in the Bermuda Channel, and sent a messenger on board to demand their surrender. This was refused, with the intimation that there was not force enough to take them. Capt. WILKES accordingly sent an additional force, and at the same time put the *San Jacinto* into a position to enforce his demands, when the surrender was made. The two Commissioners, with their secretaries, were then transferred to the *San Jacinto*, together with all their papers, and they reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, when it was determined to bring them to New-York. The name of the British steamer from which they were taken is given as the *Trent*. Another account, received by way of Halifax, states that she was the *Fingal* which had transferred her cargo of munitions of war to the *Nashville*, taking in exchange the rebel Commissioners. This statement is disproved, however, by the announcement that the *Fingal* has arrived at Savannah with the cargo shipped at Greenock.

Our advices from Kentucky this morning are of the highest importance. Gen. SIDNEY A. JOHNSTON, lately appointed to the command of the rebel army of the Mississippi, is reported to be advancing into the State at the head of forty thousand men, for the purpose of making a descent upon Louisville, Lexington, or perhaps Cincinnati, and Gen. THOMAS has ordered the National troops at Camp Calvert to fall back to Danville, where the National forces will concentrate to oppose the progress of the rebels. ZOLLICOFFER is understood to have united his forces with those of JOHNSTON, leaving only a few hundred men at Cumberland Gap, while Cumberland Ford is entirely deserted. The report of the battle at Piketon, the other day, appears to have been much exaggerated.

We have advices from the headquarters of Gen ROSECRANS, which set at rest all fears as to his ability to keep the rebels under FLOYD in check. On the 10th inst. Gen. COX'S brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels there back three miles from all their positions. Gen. SCHENCK was to have attacked them at the same time in the rear, but owing to the high state of the water he did not succeed in crossing in season. Gen. BENHAM subsequently moved up and felt their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, which lasted until night, when hostilities were suspended. During the night FLOYD stole another march on the National troops, and was well on the way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Gen. BENHAM pursued him twenty-five miles, but could not succeed in overtaking him.

There seems to be now no possibility of another battle in Missouri—at least, for the present. A dispatch from St. Louis announces positively that the rebel armies of PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas, with the intention of going into Winter quarters at Fort Smith, where accommodations have been built. Before leaving Missouri they burnt all the hay-stacks and corn-cribs in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case of pursuit.

One of the most important movements which have recently been made is the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va., by National troops, which has before been alluded to. The movement was planned by Gen. DIX, and has been carried out under his direction. The force numbers between four and five thousand, and includes cavalry and artillery—sufficient to cope with success with the rebel force there, understood to number eighteen hundred, cut off from the possibility of reinforcement. On the advent of the National troops, a proclamation by Gen. DIX was issued, promising protection for persons and property to those who were disposed to behave with propriety, but warning rebels that they must expect no favors. We publish the document elsewhere.

Our latest news from the National army which recently landed at Port Royal, South Carolina, is obtained from rebel sources. A dispatch from Charleston to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated the 14th inst., states that Gen. SHERMAN had taken possession of Pinckney Island and seized all the able-bodied negro men, whom he had sent to the fleet. Up to that time no attempt had been made to land on the main land, though the South Carolinians were evidently much afraid of it. The effect of the capture of the batteries at Port Royal is described, even by the rebels themselves, to be very disheartening to them. It seems to have created a perfect panic throughout the entire South. In Savannah, especially, this was the case—so abject being the terror which our success inspired, that all the men as well as women were running away. Late rumors render it probable that the fifteen thousand troops collected at Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, are intended to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN—in which case it is quite likely that Savannah will have something to be frightened about. Meantime the authorities of South Carolina—we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*—have been communicating with the Confederate authorities on the subject of raising the black flag against the "invaders." The *Dispatch* believes that Gen. LEE has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, but intimates that the authorities of South Carolina will disregard this order and pursue the course adopted by Gov. WISE in the case of Old JOHN BROWN.

We are likely to hear soon of another exploit by our great fleet of war vessels. A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 14th, states that it passed Fernandina, Fla., on the previous day, standing southward, and it is understood at Fortress Monroe that it has gone to Pensacola.

The contiguity of Gen. KELLY, the hero of Philippa and Romney, to Winchester, appears to have frightened the rebels considerably. A person who has reached the National lines from Martinsburgh, which place she left on Monday last, reports that troops are crowding into Winchester, to oppose Gen KELLY'S progress in that direction, and the defences of the place are being strengthened. All the militia of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties have been congregated there, with such arms as could be gathered.

The Norfolk papers contain an advertisement from S. R. MALLORY, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, asking for proposals for the construction of four sea-going iron-clad and ball-proof steam ram ships, to carry at least four guns each.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that while Gen. FREMONT'S train was on its way from Springfield to that city, it was met between Warsaw and Springfield by Capt. JAMES A. SWAIN, of the Quartermaster's Department, with the United States mail for Springfield. One of the officers in the train of the returning General, took two of the bags from Capt. SWAIN, in spite of his protestations, cut them open and overhauled their contents. When Capt. SWAIN remostrated against this outrage, the perpetrator threatened him with arrest. The desecrated mail bags have been brought back to St. Louis and deposited at the Post-office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts given in the Canadian papers regarding the loss of the *North Briton*, are exceedingly meagre. The following is the substance of the details given: From the time that the vessel left Quebec until she ran ashore, the weather was extremely rough, strong easterly gales prevailing. When the ship grounded it was pitch dark, with a strong wind blowing; and she labored so that fears were entertained that she would go to pieces every minute. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and this is all that is said concerning the wreck. Sixteen of the officers and crew were in two boats, which went adrift shortly after the *North Briton* struck. Both boats were knocked about in a fearful sea for two days, when one of them, to which the eight men on board the other had been transferred, was picked up, on the 7th instant, by the *J. G. Deshler*, a brigantine bound from Liverpool to Cleveland. This was 350 miles below Quebec. The only additional fact concerning the wreck is that the *North Briton* ran straight on the rocks at Mingan, and is grounded by the bow in twelve feet of water.

On Thursday, Concord, N. H., was visited by a most destructive conflagration, which laid half an acre of the busiest portion of the town in ashes. The losers are: JAMES R. HILL, buildings, stock and tools; CHARLES MORSE, clothing; CHASE HILL, house, shop, leather, stock, &c.; Mrs. M. M. SMITH, millinery; BENJAMIN DAMON, house, furniture, and an adjacent building, occupied as a shoe-shop; JOHN M. HILL, office occupied by Concord Gas Light Company; IRA F. MORSE, gas-fixtures; J. F. FRENCH, boots and shoes; and WM. B. DURGIN, silversmith's ware and tools. The amount of insurance on this list is said to be amply sufficient to repair the losses, except on the property of JOHN M. and JAMES R. HILL. The last-named gentleman had policies amounting to $31,700, but his loss is very large. For several months he has been engaged, with a large number of workmen, in manufacturing artillery and draught harness for the National and State Governments.

SAMUEL P. SKINNER, of New-Bedford, who has been on trial for some days in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Boston, on a charge of fitting out the ship *Margaret Scott*, of New-Bedford, as a slave trader, has been convicted. The statute penalty for the crime is not less than three, nor more than seven years' imprisonment, and a fine not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. The testimony indicated that SKINNER was connected with the slave-traders who make this City their headquarters.

The First Battalion of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, numbering nearly 900 men, left their encampment yesterday on Staten Island and departed for Annapolis. Previous to leaving they were paraded through the City, and attracted much attention by their picturesque appearance. The Second Battalion, which already numbers four hundred men, will follow in a few days.

We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that Col. HOFFMAN, who has the matter in charge, has concluded a contract for the land on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and also for the erection of the new Prisoners' Dépôt. A large amount of lumber has already been received, and about one hundred workmen will shortly be engaged in its construction. The structures to be put up are sixteen in number. There are to be three buildings for "officers' quarters," each 105 feet by 24, and two stories high, one for soldiers' quarters, four for quarters for the officers among the prisoners. Each structure is to be 122 feet by 29, two stories high, four for quarters for prisoners—privates—one hospital, one storehouse and two block houses. Some other buildings are contemplated as likely to become necessary, but will not be built at present.

The remains of Captain H. H. ALDEN, late of the Tammany Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington. The funeral ceremonies took place at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, after which the remains were escorted by a number of members of the regiments to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, the engineer of the *Mohican*, killed in the Beaufort fight, was a son of the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, D. D., of Cambridgeport. He was formerly an engineer on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

Capt. JEFFERSON BOND, commanding Company G, Second Infantry, U. S. A., attempted to commit suicide at Mendota, Ill., a few days ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. The wound he inflicted will probably prove fatal, though he was alive at last accounts. Domestic difficulties were the cause of the rash act.

The Michigan cavalry, in camp at Grand Rapids, was reviewed by Gov. BLAIR on the 13th. He and Senator CHANDLER, together with Hons. J. M. and W. A. HOWARD, made appropriate and patriotic addresses.

Business people were greatly excited, and, as a rule, highly delighted, on Saturday, by the news of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. It was the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Commodore WILKES and his men were spoken of in the most complimentary terms, and a proposal to give them a public reception, in the event of their coming to this City, was very favorably received by numbers of our merchants. The markets were active only for Breadstuffs; Flour was firmer; Wheat dearer; Corn less buoyant. Groceries were quiet, as were also Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Fruit and most other commodities. Very moderate freight engagements were reported, with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

The Capture of Slidell and Mason.

We do not believe the American heart ever thrilled with more genuine delight than it did yesterday, at the intelligence of the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, recently of the Senate of the United States, the most prominent and influential actors in the rebellion, and on their way to England and France, to represent the rebels at the Courts of these countries. The capture of Beaufort may have created a deeper and more lasting impression, from a consciousness of the important results accomplished, but really no satisfaction is equal to that experienced when base and treacherous knaves meet their deserts. If we were to search the whole of Rebeldom, no persons so justly obnoxious to the North, could have been found as those just caught. DAVIS himself has some redeeming qualities; MASON and SLIDELL, none. The former is arrogant imperious and ignorant, treating, when in the Senate, his associates with unmeasured scorn, contempt, and constantly heaping contumely upon the free labor and social system of the North. In personal bearing, he was an Eastern satrap, by some curious anomaly transferred into the Senate of a Republic. A thorough enemy of the Union, he used his position simply for its destruction. SLIDELL is a far abler man, and would be a much more dangerous one, did not a reputation for almost every species of dishonesty greatly weaken his influence. His *sobriquet*, even at home, among his own constituents, is Baron Plaquemine, from the origination by him of the notorious frauds in that parish which, in 1844, gave the vote of the State to Mr. POLK instead of Mr. CLAY. For almost the entire Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN he was one of its ruling spirits, and the bosom friend of the President, and, more than any other man, the promoter of the rebellion. The two rogues fell out, however, near the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term. Mr. SLIDELL was as implacable as Mr. BUCHANAN, and a very fierce quarrel grew up between them. He was of the clique of those infamous characters which so long controlled the Government of this country, and whose ruin he sought by associating with it his own infamy, as the snake covers his victim with his own nauseous slime as the necessary condition of swallowing it. Both are sworn enemies of order and law—of constitutional Government—of free labor—of human progress. They belong to an age in which the basest of passions and motives bore sway. For seeking to restore such an age they fled their country, and are now happily the prisoners of the very Government they sought to overthrow.

These are the men whom we have just caught and who are now safely caged. All thanks to Capt. WILKES, who, consulting the dictates of common sense alone, marched straight to his object, unmindful of protests, convinced that an act which every honest heart must approve, could not be contrary to usage and law. In this he was perfectly correct. The only mistake he committed was in not seizing the ship from which he dragged the traitors. England fully recognizes the right of belligerents to search, on the high seas, the vessels of neutrals for articles contraband of war. We do the same, as a pact of the laws of nations. About this right there is no dispute. If the English steamer had been captured, she would been condemned in any English Court of Admiralty, the proclamation of the Queen at the outbreak of the rebellion, forbidding her subjects to take any part in the war, or to transport arms or munitions for either belligerent, even *dispatches* of their Governments, was only a reiteration of the laws of nations, applicable to the position she assumed. Her subjects were told that the violation of these laws would be at their own peril. The steamer in question was the bearer of articles *contraband* of war, and was liable to seizure and confiscation. This, however, would have been a small matter after we had taken out the *freight*. We have not the slightest idea that England will even remonstrate. On the contrary, she will applaud the gallant act of Lieut. WILKES, so full of spirit and good sense, and such an exact imitation of the policy she has always stoutly defended, and invariably pursued.

There is, consequently, no drawback whatever to our jubilations. The universal Yankee Nation is getting decidedly awake. Its naval arm begins to tell. It is not only all powerful, but will soon be omnipotent at sea. The cordon we have thrown around the rebels is being drawn tighter and tighter. It will not be long before they will find their quarters very circumscribed and very uncomfortable. For a long time they jeered at the *turfs* we were throwing at them. They are beginning to feel something much denser, although we have not fired the train that would overwhelm them in an instant. Every day we are addressing ourselves more earnestly to our work, and persistence much longer in the rebellion will lead to the extremest of measures, perfectly justifiable from the outset, but which we have thus far waived, on the ground, very probably, of mistaken humanity.

As for Commodore WILKES and his command, let the handsome thing be done. Consecrate another *Fourth* of July to him. Load him down with services of plate and swords of the cunningest and costliest art. Let us encourage the happy inspiration that achieved such a victory. In this contest it is safe to adopt the Irishman's advice to his son on leaving for a fair: "When the music opens, whenever you see a (rebel) head, hit it!" A clear instinct is always in harmony with law.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION.—Several of our journals take great exceptions to Gen. SHERMAN'S proclamatiou to the people of South Carolina, without any reason whatever that we can see. All proclamations of the kind are usually little more than verbiage, having about as much effect and significance as those issued by the redoubtable WOUTER VON TWILLER in the veritable and early history of Manhattan. A speech is the part of the ceremony of every General in assuming command. That of Gen. SHERMAN clearly copies the position of Government, which probably does not intend to arm the slave or disturb the domestic relations of the South, *unless* such arming and interference becomes necessary to put down the rebellion. That such arming will be resorted to is clearly inferrible from the General's speech. In fact, he affirms this in language as clear as an officer in his position ought to use. His proclamation could hardly be couched in terms more offensive to South Carolina. Instead of being unmeaning to her, it will incite her rage and animosity to the utmost, and very speedily bring about that state of things in which the *extra* muskets Mr. CAMERON tells us he put aboard the fleet will be speedily used. The language of the chief of the War Department, who controls not only the speeches but the action of Gen. SHERMAN, has no ambiguity whatever. We presume the General's conduct will only reflect that of the Secretary. We see no discrepancy between them. It might have been well for Gen. SHERMAN to have made no proclamation whatever. But such is the custom. If he made one, it is certainly the better way to deal in platitudes, and act his intentions, instead of bragging about them. Successful men seldom tell us what they are going to do. They first see whether success is possible. To go quietly at work arming a few regiments of slaves, will strike the rebels with tenfold more terror than threats of this purpose. This is unquestionably Gen. SHERMAN'S plan. He is not only in harmony with the Administration, but with the sentiments of those who now seem so eager to censure him.

News From and For England.

The latest news from England touching the indispensable staple, is extremely contradictory; touching the state of business and the condition of the people in the cotton manufacturing districts, it is decidedly bad. The London *Times* and the Calcutta *Englishman* are diametrically opposed to each other as to the probability of an adequate supply of cotton being obtainable from India. The Thunderer asserts that "India, which, properly stimulated, can produce all things, is bestirring herself to supply" England's "necessities in the article of cotton. What has been long certain in theory is now about to be shown in practice—that with American seed and European supervision, we may obtain any quantity of cotton from India that Manchester will pay for." It would certainly be hazardous to assign limits to India's cotton-growing capacity, had she American seed, European supervision and European *capital*; but *that* is not now the question. The question now is, whether India is at present "*bestirring* herself to supply" England's "necessities in the article of cotton," as the Thunderer maintains. The *Englishman*, which is published in the metropolis of India, not at ten thousand miles distance from the country of which it speaks, boldly affirms that she is not doing so to the extent supposed and needed. The manifesto issued by Manchester and her Cotton Supply Association, says our Anglo-Indian authority, has inspired little confidence in the cotton-growing districts. The zemindars, planters and ryots, who were almost ruined by American competition, and whose screw and cleaning-houses are now dilapidated, are very unwilling to extend the cultivation of the required crop without receiving a guarantee that a similar disaster shall not again occur, their reluctance to make the venture being enhanced by the fact that 50,000 bales of Cotton are at present *rotting* in the dépôts of the Ganges for want of purchasers! Such, in substance, is the statement of the *Englishman*, and few, we think, who really desire to know the truth will hesitate to prefer it to the vague and rhetorical assertion of the British journal. But how could England have the effrontery to give to the Indian agriculturist a guarantee which she would be constrained to violate the moment our civil war had ended? The Manchester manufacturer would surely not tolerate a discriminative duty on *American* Cotton in order to secure a remunerative price to the grower of the Oriental article. The Manchester manufacturer would surely not consent to pay an exorbitant price for Indian Cotton, if an article equally good and much cheaper were at hand. Should the adequate extension, then, of the cultivation of the Cotton plant in India depend on the granting of the guarantee alluded to, we may safely conclude that the extended cultivation will not take place; and this, in despite of the reckless and rhetorical assertions of the *Times*, seems to be the prevalent opinion in England—for the panic spreads and business becomes more stagnant, and the interests of both capitalists and operatives grow more and more paralyzed. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, indeed, very disheartening. The short-time and total-suspension movement is now in operation everywhere. Those mill owners who have not closed altogether, have put their hands off with half-work. In the Manchester district alone there are nearly 100,000 people already out of employment, while one-fourth more are receiving relief from the Union than at the corresponding period of last year. Winter too approaches with his attendant hardships to aggravate the sufferings of the distressed and destitute. Such is the gloomy intelligence last brought from England. But there is balm in Gilead. As we write there is news on its way to England which will calm her fears and allay her sorrows. The success of our Naval Expedition will enable the American Government to do more toward supplying England's want, and alleviating the sufferings of England's people, than all the zemindars of India could effect. What neither the arts nor the arms of England or Englishmen could accomplish, we will presently achieve for them. What neither Asia, nor Africa, nor distant Australia could yield to them, we will presently provide them with. Northern troops now garrison Southern fortresses, are now encamped on Southern soil, have now possession of a Southern port, whither Britons will soon be invited to come for the purchase and shipment of that material which will again make busy the mills of their manufacturers, and gladden, with the prospect of returning work and plenty, the hearts of their toilers. This is the cheering and unlooked-for intelligence which America has sent to England. Its announcement will banish anxiety, apprehension and panic from the minds of her people. Let us hope that it will also bring Englishmen to a sense of their erroneous opinions, and convince them, even at the eleventh hour, that their own true interests, and those of their country, are inseparably bound up with the speedy and complete triumph of the North in the pending war.

International Kinsfolk.

No nation ever yet had any just idea of its idiosyncracies. Few persons in any nation arrive at a rational comprehension of the peculiarities of foreigners. The closer the relationship between the peoples of two countries, the more apparent is that ignorance of each other, which, thinking it knows all, learns nothing. Never was this more clearly demonstrated than in the case of England and the United States. Of a common origin and tongue, separated by scarce a century of independent organization, almost identical in variety of race, and of social, political and religious aspiration, students in the same schools of philosophy and literature; exchanging residence, correspondence, news; eternally shaking hands across the ocean; saluting, mingling, amalgamating; yet still seemingly as utter strangers—at least so far as English insight into our real nature and disposition is concerned—as if no more intimate bonds of community existed between them than between the Esquimaux and Chinese. The mischief of the matter is, that coming as it were of the same household, they imagine they have an intuitive perception of our character and genius, and that they are the legitimate exponents to the people of other countries of what about us and our institutions stands in need of elucidation.

Yet we are better understood in France and Russia to-day than we are in England. France, eighty-five years ago, saw in our then new federation the germ of a power that should one day check England's maritime autocracy and counterbalance the colonial sway that she was cautiously stretching across the Western Continent. While the British Government capriciously flouted or cajoled us, the French Government fostered us and treated us with uniform respect. Whilst British writers reveled in gross caricature of our harmless *gaucheries*, French philosophers delighted in the study of our wonderful development. In France we inspired a DE TOCQUEVILLE; in England we but provoked a TROLLOPE.

Russia has watched us more quietly, but with no less attention. Her statesmen have long felt the affinity that has been attracting "the two nations of the future" toward each other. We unconsciously felt it, and, involuntarily, unwillingly gave it expression during the Crimean War. Our impulses throughout that struggle were on the side of England; our instinct—the truest monitor for nations as for men—drew us irresistibly toward Russia.

International kinsfolk, as the peoples of the United States and England are, their relationship has produced no sweeter fruits than ties of consanguinity usually do amongst the *dramatis personæ* of Mr. THACKERAY'S novels. We have had little interchange of love; mean suspicion of each other's acts and motives, has fatally enfeebled our mutual pride of race; we have magnified each other's faults, despised each other's virtues; and while these tendencies, on Jonathan's part, have been somewhat ameliorated by a certain regard for Mr. Bull, as the head of the family, they have been aggravated in the latter by a perpetual dread that Jonathan, the mere cadet of yesterday, was trying, during his lifetime, to supplant him in his hard-earned supremacy. Not that our English cousins inwardly believed we could do it; for, regarding us as a young, adventurous relative, without capital or stamina, they have ever felt a species of contempt for our progress and expansion. Admitting we were strong and lusty, willful and warm-tempered, they have still avoided quarrel with us, not so much from fear of consequences as from a supercilious dislike to encounter a raw, powerful junior, whom it would be no credit to beat, and terrible mortification to be manfully combated by. They have never acknowledged to their own hearts our ability to meet them on equal terms, and hold our own against them. We, in our presumption, have sometimes fancied they were afraid of us, when, in fact, it was their excess of complacency that made them yield on any subject of contention. It was not the scream of the American Eagle that made the British Lion pacific; it was his own sublime egotism. The idea of the Bird of Freedom whipping him never entered his head; but he abhorred the scandal of a fight, and has been content to possess himself in patience, under a vague belief that there lay in our juvenile Constitution seeds of frailty and decay which would certainly bring us to premature dissolution, and save him the trouble of chastising us. Few Englishmen, with the exception of Mr. BRIGHT and his followers, have correctly estimated our energy and resources, have had any abiding faith in the stability of the Union, or entertain, at this crisis, the slightest confidence in our endeavors at its reconstruction. Dependence on us for Cotton has not materially affected the general tone of English feeling. Outside of the Manchester Party, and such individuals holding the reins of Government as Manchester could proselytize or influence, the people of England have but dimly appreciated the doctrine of Cotton despotism. To them, United States Cotton was a no more formidable power in the world than Brazilian coffee or Cuban sugar and tobacco; and what Briton would not have laughed at the imputation of fearing to punish the Brazils or Spain for an affront?

Spite of England's disdain for us, however—which we repeat was not assumed, though it no doubt required occasional bolstering up—but spite of it, she has been jealous of us. Not jealous as she is of France; that is, by fits and starts, which can be allayed with a volunteer review, or an order for a new steel-plated frigate; but chronically jealous—green-eyed at sight or hearing of every evidence we gave of prosperity and progress; sick with bitter bile at every sign we showed of accumulating vigor and vitality; jealous, in short, as an elder cousin is of a younger, who threatens to eclipse him in intelligence and popularity and potency; and, cousin-like, shrinking from any direct attempt at, or complicity in our destruction; yet only too eager and happy to see that destruction compassed by some other agency, or through the natural process of locally spontaneous disaster.

But these conflicting emotions in Mr. Bull's mind have exercised a simply passive sort of dominion. It has only been under pressure of temporary irritation, or in misanthropically reflective moments, that he has seriously thought about us at all. The younger cousin, who, when a dutifully subordinate member of the domestic circle, was an object of constant care and affection, becomes, on his settlement in a distant hemisphere, and determination to start in business on his own responsibity, of less account to us than the comparative stranger with whom we daily have to deal. Indeed, we study the stranger more narrowly than we ever did our own flesh and blood; just as New-Yorkers, when the Japanese were here, would have devoted more pains to the perusal of a book on Nagasaki than to the affairs of a colony of fellow-citizens established in Nebraska. We feel the freshest, keenest curiosity about that country to which we chance, for the hour, to be nearest allied, or most likely to fall out with. Thus England has frequently forgotten the United States in her mistrustful watch on France, her inquisitive apprehensions of Russia, her selfish court to Austria, her calculating friendship for Italy. At all times, even when angry and threatening, we have been looked upon as of secondary importance to the next move on the political chess-board of Europe. Why, in 1812–14, we were overshadowed by the tremendous excitement of the final tussle with NAPOLEON. And how many, in England, thought of New-Orleans when their minds were running on the Peninsula and Leipsic? To this day, not one Englishman in a hundred, of all that have been born and have lived since the memorable 8th of January that we annually celebrate, ever heard of ANDREW JACKSON; but who of them is not familiar with the name and fame of BONAPARTE.

It is only since last Winter that the United States has become the paramount object of England's anxiety and regard. For nine months her Government and people have been big with the American question, and sadly are they troubled to know how they shall be delivered of it. Let us hope that, without any superfluous pain or peril to themselves, their travail may result in this definite conclusion: That national kinsmanship is no excuse for national ignorance, misconception, misrepresentation and malice; that bad blood does not necessarily supervene on community of blood, and that it is just as well to choose one's friends of the members of one's family, with whom union may possibly be disinterested, as to seek for them amongst strangers, who are little likely to accept such combinations unless for selfish ends.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR COLLECTOR OF BEAUFORT.—Beaufort now in our hands, and a portion of the Territory of the United States, is a port of entry. The Collector turned rebel, and the office is consequently vacant. A new one is to be appointed. There will be a plenty of candidates, but we can name one in whom qualities and desert are both combined—JOHN N. MEREDAN, formerly, and still, legally Collector of Georgetown, South Carolina. He remained faithful to the last, and for the discharge of his duties after the rebellion broke out, was cast into a loathsome prison at Georgetown, where we presume he still lies, as we have heard of no steps taken for his release. Here is the man for the office named. Why should not Government release him by main force, if necessary, and compliment in a fitting manner his devotion to the Constitution? What a splendid piece of retributive justice this would be. It would be such a proud testimony, not only to individual loyalty, but to the power and justice of the Government, as to endear it to the hearts of every citizen, and add more to its real strength than a dozen victories. Let us have some successes like this, and there will be no bounds to the gratitude and spirit of our people.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE TO JEFF. DAVIS.—The lodgment at Beaufort is likely to produce an issue between the pugnacious Governor of Palmettodom and the cautious President of the Confederation. The vengeful feelings of his people, Gov. PICKENS discovers, can only find adequate vent in the tomfoolery of running up of black flags in certain select neighborhoods, indicative of the chivalry at the insult which the Yankees have visited upon their fiery soil. This President DAVIS declines to permit; possibly because the sable emblem in question belongs appropriately to the naval service of the rebellion—a service the world persists in regarding as piracy. But we are given to understand that the State of South Carolina, standing in this matter upon her reserved rights, will certainly give to the winds the mortal token of "no quarter." Such contumacy it is scarcely probable the Confederate authorities can permit to pass without punishment. If, for this object, the rebel President propose to send troops he can spare with so much difficulty to curb the insubordinates, we beg to suggest he will make use of the National force already in the State, as it has nothing to do at present but to wait for an enemy who "would be wooed and not unsought be won," and for whom the waiting may therefore have to be protracted.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—The *Indépendance Belge* has revelations, not only as regards the intentions of France and England to recognize the Southern Confederacy, but relative to the position the Government of the United States has assumed towards the Mexican expedition. According to that journal, the Washington Cabinet has not only declined to take part in the measure, but has protested formally against it, and intimates that nothing but the urgent preoccupation of domestic questions prevents an immediate alliance, offensive and defensive, with Mexico. The story, if not true, is well invented. It is just such an answer as the proposition should have received, for it places in a clear light the cowardly advantage those Powers are taking of our internal difficulties, and leaves it to be so distinctly inferred that upon the settlement of this family quarrel, the case of Mexico will be attended to.

From Kansas City—Bank Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Bank of NORTHRUP & Co. and the Union Bank at this place were robbed to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock by a gang of twenty men belonging to CLEVELAND'S band of Jayhawkers. Fortunately both Banks, anticipating being robbed, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. The loss of NORTHRUP & Co. is about $3,000, and that of the Union Bank about $800. This will not prevent the Banks carrying on business as usual.

Death of Hon. Joel B. Sutherland.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, ex-member of Congress from the First District, died last night.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

French Preparations for the Mexican Expedition.

The American Government Protests Against the Expedition.

More of the London Times' Correspondence in America.

The British Press and British Statesmen on the American Struggle.

Why England Desires the Success of the Rebels.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., calling at Queenstown on the 3d, were received here last evening.

We present various extracts of interest:

A letter from Cherbourg states that six companies of the First Regiment of Marines have been selected to form part of the expedition to Mexico. Three of these companies are at present at Cherbourg, and three at Martinique.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"The military organization of the French expedition to Mexico is being proceeded with at Cherbourg and at Brest. Each of these ports will furnish three companies of marines, in addition to which the colonial garrisons of Guadaloupe and Martinique will furnish ten companies, which will, together, form an effective force of about 1,700 men. Nothing appears to have been yet definitively decided on relative to the artillery to accompany those troops, which will form two battalions, under the command of Chefs de Battalion ARVAND and CAMPION."

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, says: With regard to Mexico, it is now asserted positively that the President of the States of North America has replied in the most decidedly negative manner to the overture made to him to take part in the expedition against Mexico. The chief of the American Government not only declines the proposition, but, if we may believe the same version, he will protest against the undertaking, not having any effectual means of preventing it.

A British Captain, whose vessel was stopped and warned off at New-Orleans and Hatteras, where it was attempting to run the blockade, writes in indignant terms to the London *Shipping Gazette*, at the detention he was obliged to suffer in having to bring to.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

Extracts from the Latest Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

Although there are some who suppose the Confederates will retire, as they are pushed, until they take up a position behind Manassas, and that they will not fight better than they did in the action of the 21st of July, there is no sound reason for believing that they will not risk another battle, or that they will not contest it with at least as much spirit. But that they have chances of being as successful now as they were before is scarcely admissable, judging, not from any qualities in the men, or any accidents of generalship, but from the actual superiority in *matériel*, and, perhaps, in men, possessed by the Federalists.

The departments were startled to-day by the report that a Confederate flotilla had attacked the blockading squadron off Ship Island, at the exit of the Mississippi into the Delta, and had destroyed the *Preble*, 16, and *Vincennes*, 20, sloops of war; but though there are no means of denying the report, there are grounds for thinking it is exaggerated. It is quite certain that there is a battery of six 9-inch guns on the island which it would be difficult for such a flotilla as was likely to be fitted out in New-Orleans to deal with successfully. There is no use in speculating when a few days will settle the matter, but it is probable that an expedition down the river, under Capt. HOLLINS, of the Confederate (late of the United States navy, and serving on board the *Susquehannah*,) did force the feeble squadron, which consisted of the two vessels named above, one of which is 35 and the other 24 years old, a small steamer and some transports, to retreat under the battery, or to run in among the mud flats. It is evident that the Confederates did not gain a complete success, or they would not have retired till they had possession of the ships or had burnt them. His old comrades are inclined to think that Capt. HOLLINS has been indulging in a little gasconade, to which he is said by them to be much addicted. If the dispatch be genuine, however, it is not likely he would expose himself ridiculous by statements which could be disproved so easily. As long as the exit is in possession of the Federalists, and is protected by batteries, such exploits, however daring, and however mischievous to the enemy, will effect little service in opening the great river, or in raising the blockade. It is surprising the Government did not seize upon and fortify the port long ago, and hold it with a force able to resist any mere razzia-like attacks or sudden raids. The rumor has caused some agitation at all events, and in its earlier phase was very alarming, for it amounted to the destruction of the blockading force and the actual opening of the Mississippi for this time. The steam ram which was used in the operation was being built at New-Orleans, or rather at Algiers, on the opposite side of the river, when I was there, but I heard it was a failure for want of steam-power. It was a tortoise-shaped vessel, made of iron, and armed with heavy guns, just peering above the water, and was provided with apparatus for blowing steam and hot water over any boarding-parties who attempted to gain the arched deck, beneath which the crew were placed in comparative security.

There has been no event of any consequence at the south side of the Potomac beyond some desultory shell firing of the outposts of PORTER'S Division against the Confederate pickets near Falls Church, by which they succeeded in setting fire to a farmhouse. The positions have advanced a little on the right, and consolidated and connected by the movement of different battalions, and the Federalists are gradually getting into a solid line of occupation from the right, resting on the river above and behind Lewinsville, to the left below Alexandria, forming a complete sweep round Washington, with a chain of forts, abattis, parapets, and earthworks, supported by strong divisions behind them. At night there was heavy firing down the river. The *Seminole*, a screw war steamer of the third class (800 tons), having been fitted out at the Navy-yard, was proceeding down the stream to join her consorts in the naval expeditionary force, when she was fired on by a Confederate battery some miles below Alexandria. The enemy thought, probably, that it was the *Pawnee*, laden with marines, among which they might have hoped to do much damage, and they therefore opened from a battery in a place where no trace of any work had been seen or suspected.

OCTOBER 17.

There are grounds for supposing the Confederates are holding on very lightly to their advanced posts, notwithstanding reports of skirmishes in front. According to the best information, there is no considerable force about Winchester or Leesburgh, and the corps scattered about there, though reinforced to-day, are rather in an attitude of insecurity, and will probably concentrate and march off as soon as an advance of the right takes place. The uncertainty which prevails as to the intentions of the enemy, causes a multitude of plans to be ventilated. Washington is so well covered with works that 40,000 men ought to suffice for its protection. "What, then, is the use of all the men who are around it?" "Give us something for our money." "Make a move." "Save Kentucky." "Rescue Missouri." "Send men into the West." "We have every confidence in McCLELLAN, but we would like him to make a sign" such are the voices from New-York, working heart and soul for the Union, which happens also to include New-York. The subscription to the National Loan is progressing at an extraordinary rate. Trade is reviving. Money is pouring in. Spite of the New-Orleans story, confidence and hope are firm. It is probable Gen. McCLELLAN will soon move out his headquarters to Arlington House, and then the expectations of the capitalists will have something to rest upon.

OCTOBER 18.

The morning papers give the details of the "Battle of Harper's Ferry" on Wednesday. Col. GEARY'S force across the river on Bolivar Heights, consisting of 450 men, with three guns, was attacked by 2,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, with seven guns. The fight lasted eight hours. Col. GEARY lost four killed, nine wounded, one missing; killed 150 Confederates and took three prisoners, and one 32-pounder, the latter by a bayonet charge, described as being "terrifically magnificent." There was a tremendous cannonade from flank and front, and well directed attacks of infantry and cavalry; but impetuous bayonet charges repulsed the enemy, and the gun was taken and retaken in the same manner. There are accounts of several affairs in Missouri and elsewhere. One of them is rather remarkaby from the fact that an officer had thirty-two bullet holes through his clothes and none in his body. But there is no greater probability of an encounter between FREMONT and PRICE than there was last week, if it be true that the latter has arrived with his retreating army at Osage. As soon as this letter has been posted I shall endeavor to ascertain how far the reports which have come in that the whole of the Confederate line has been withdrawn towards Manassas are correct. It is doubtful, according to these statements, whether Fairfax Court-House is occupied by any force at all. Should a reconnoissance verify the fact, the Federalists will advance and occupy the ground. But what if all this time Gen. BEAUREGARD has been preparing new combinations which he has concealed by a false advance? The occupation of Munson's Hill and of the forward line may have been intended as a screen to more important demonstrations in other quarters, and we hear of considerable masses of the Confederates being seen near Occoquan Creek, and down the right bank of the Potomac. They have so far developed their batteries that ships of war run the gauntlet under fire, and the usual flotilla of small craft which were wont to ply on the busy water is arrested below the newly-opened batteries. The stoppage of water supplies will inconvenience Washington and the great host around it exceedingly, and the authorities must make some attempt to destroy those works. Fuel, wood, eatables of all kinds, and a very large traffic in necessaries, were carried on by fleets of pretty little white-canvased schooners, which are now afraid to come up, and are accumulating in swarms in the lower bends of the stream. The single line of railway which runs into Washington scarcely suffices to carry the soldiery and passengers, well managed as it is, and is utterly inadequate to convey the provisions which would be required if the river navigation were interrupted. Indeed, the more northern lines, of which this railroad is a branch, have been obliged to announce that they will not take freight, owing to the enormous passenger and light traffic.

The Conservative Leaders on the War.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

On Wednesday evening the City of Worcester Conservative Association celebrated its anniversary by a dinner at the Shire-hall, Worcester. About 600 persons attended, the hall and ante-room being crowded to inconvenience. The Chair was taken by Sir E. A. H. LECHMERE, and there were present the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Viscount Elmley, M. P., Right Hon. Sir J. S. Packington, M. P., Hon. F. Lygon, M. P., Hon. W. Coventry, Sir H. Lambert, and Mr. Johnson, the Conservative candidate for the city.

Among the speakers was the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who, in the course of remarks laudatory of the aristocratic features of the British Constitution said:

In America they saw Democracy on its trial, and they saw how it failed. [Hear.] He was afraid the result would show that the separation of the two great sections of that country was inevitable, and *those who lived long enough would, in his opinion, see an aristocracy established in America.* He would not say an aristocracy of dukes and earls, but an aristocracy of some sort or other, so great was the necessity of having a middle state between democracy and despotism. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the present Government, he said they had kept themselves in power by advocating one set of principles and practicing another.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who had charge of the Colonial Port Folio, and subsequently of the Admiralty, in the Cabinet of Lord DERBY, followed. He said:

Let them look across the Atlantic and they would there see the sudden and, extraordinary collapse of that attempt to promote and increase the happiness and welfare of mankind by governing them on the principles of extreme Democracy. [Hear.] That great Republic had fallen to pieces. It was rent and torn by civil war. Some of the finest provinces in the world were being devastated by unjustifiable bloodshed—brother was arrayed against brother, parent against child were fighting—and what were they fighting for? There was one great principle which they might had in antagonism. The North might have said, "You Southern people are the owners of slaves, and we do battle with you to put an end to Slavery." [Cheers.] But they had not said so; they could not say so; for though the Northerners did not hold slaves, they had sanctioned Slavery, and they were not waging this horrible war in order to put an end to the evils of Slavery. [Hear.] His belief was that, *from President Lincoln downwards, there was not a man in America who would venture to tell them that he really thought it possible that by the force of circumstances the North could compel the South to again join them in constituting the United States.* It was altogether hopeless, and it was shocking to see a war waged with so little cause, for it was his sincere belief that the real instigation for this terrible war was the shame they felt that the world should witness the disruption of that great experiment. [Hear, hear.] He earnestly wished—and he was sure that every man present there that day would join in the wish—that the war might be speedily put an end to. [Hear, hear.] He could not refrain from expressing a wish that the great Powers of Europe would remonstrate against its continuance. He thought the Emperor of Russia had afforded a good example to Europe by the course which he had taken. They all knew that America was very sensitive to European opinion, and he (Sir J. PACKINGTON) could not help thinking that if the Powers of Europe were, without attempting actual interference, to offer their remonstrances to America, they might have a beneficial effect. [Hear, hear.] He must confess that he was disappointed at the language held by Earl RUSSELL on this subject at the recent meeting at Newcastle. *He did not blame the policy which the Government had adopted with regard to America. He thought they were right in adopting the principle of neutrality*, but he did wish that Earl RUSSELL had availed himself of the opportunity at Newcastle of expressing in somewhat warmer and more decided language the views of England with regard to this war. [Hear, hear.] He had heard it said that they ought not to judge of American institutions by the fact of the civil war—that civil war might occur in any country, and that this was not to be considered as any result of the democratic principle. But his answer to this was, that the institutions of America had broken down before that war had begun. Let them ask any intelligent American citizen what were his views on the subject. Had democracy succeeded? Had extreme democracy contributed to promote the happiness of mankind? What had been the work of American institutions? Had the administration of justice been pure? Had the Government been free of corruption? Was liberty of person secure for the minority? Ask intelligent American citizens, and they would tell them that which it was within his (Sir JOHN'S) knowledge they had told again and again to Englishmen in America and at home. "Take warning from this country," they had said. "Beware of what you are doing in England. Beware how you copy that democracy which, unhappily, we have adopted." [Cheers.] Did not these facts speak to them in terms which they, as intelligent citizens of a great State, were not at liberty to disregard?

Why England Desires the Success of the Southern Rebellion.

From the London Times.

American diplomacy is again represented in our columns. Some months ago we published a letter from Mr. CASSIUS CLAY, who railed at and derided us for fancying that the conflict between North and South was a serious one, and who announced that the handful of rebels in the Cotton States were to be at once put down. We are now favored by a communication from Mr. THEODORE S. FAY, late Minister Resident of the United States in Switzerland. The contrast between the two is sufficiently marked. Mr. CLAY was triumphant and contemptuous; Mr. FAY is despondingand reproachful. The former threatened us with the vengeance of the United States; the latter only tells us that we shall incur the anger of HEAVEN. The former saw in the enemy only a pack of half-starved and ignorant negro-drivers, who would be broken by the first encounter with the Federal troops; the latter has gloomy visions of the triumph of evil, gives mysterious hints of Bull Run being an apocalyptic battle, and points to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as perhaps the long doubtful Beast. The effect of the last few months has been to make the Northerners a little more courteous in controversy, if not more willing to receive advice. The letter of Mr. FAY is not to be compared with the absurd and peevish utterances of Mr. LINCOLN'S diplomatists, and, though it carried American prolixity to the furthest point, we give it a place, willing to have the case of the United States against England stated by an advocate of position and experience, who is, moreover, enlightened by the events of a six months' war.

Mr. FAY takes as his text the dictum of Earl RUSSELL, that in America one side is contending for empire, and the other for power. Earl RUSSELL'S word was, no doubt, "independence," for though the struggle of the South before secession was for power, which the North in its anxiety for empire was willing to concede, yet at the present time no one can suspect that the Confederates are fighting to regain authority in a restored Union. But this does not affect the subject of Mr. FAY'S letter, which is a defence of the North from the charge of contending merely for empire. According to him, the opinion of Earl RUSSELL is wholly wrong, and shows a perversity of judgment which ought to be rebuked. Yet Earl RUSSELL does not stand alone in it. Mr. FAY has much fault to find with every one on this side of the Atlantic. The English Press, almost without an exception, the English people, and not only these, but also the Continental Press and Continental society, are in a state of criminal error on American affairs. Wherever Mr. FAY goes he finds Christians sympathizing with Satan, and giving no encouragement to the North in the holiest of crusades. "A hundred Presses in England and the Continent join in the hue and cry against the United States Government, and applaud and cheer on the rebels as victims of persecution entitled to sympathy. We had hoped that the grand apocalyptic meaning of the struggle now going on in America and elsewhere between the enemy of mankind and that high and lofty One who came to 'bruise his head' would be understood by the Christians of all nations," &c. But it is not understood. Everywhere people are indifferent to the event of this great Armageddon, or, if they take any part, it is against the heavenly hosts of the Northern States. This is the deplorable state of European opinion, and it calls for a gifted preacher to change it, Mr. FAY, therefore, thinks himself entitled to a considerable space in our columns. But it would have been as well if, before bringing hard charges against Lord RUSSELL, he had asked himself how it is that all Europe agrees with that Minister. The testimony of Mr. FAY is valuable when he admits that not England alone, which might be supposed to be animated by a spirit of rivalry, but those European communities which have been usually opposed to England and friendly to the great Republic, are of opinion that this is an unwise and bootless war, and that the Confederate States, with several millions of inhabitants and a vast territory, have a right to a government of their own. Our Foreign Secretary has only come to the same conclusion as those Frenchmen who helped to win American independence, as those Germans who are peopling American territory, as those Swiss whose Constitution was before the eyes of the first American legislators. What, then, has seized the European world? Why this league in favor of Antichrist? *How is it that England, which has sacrifced so much to abolish Slavery, should sympathize with slaveowners; that France, which has twice within eighty years established a Republican Government, should look with favor on those who have broken up a Republic?* The reasons must be powerful which influence so many and such various minds; but Mr. FAY, like the rest of his countrymen, is blind to them, and can see in those who oppose him only the willing allies of Evil.

The object of all the Northern apologists is to represent the war as waged against negro slavery. These gentlemen have one language for their own country, and one for Europe. While in America the President declares that he intends to maintain the South in all its constitutional rights, and while *every one knows that the secders might come back to-morrow with all, and more than all, their former rights, we are told on this side the Atlantic that the war is for the rooting out of an accursed thing, and that our sympathies ought to be in favor of those who are fighting the battle of human rights.* This, then, is the question—whether the war carried on by the North is merely to restore the Republic, with all the old compromises, to save territory and power at the expense of principle, as Mr. LINCOLN and Earl RUSSELL declare; or whether it be to establish a Republic free from slavery, as some writers in Europe affect to think. With respect to the past, Mr. FAY is eloquently penitent. To all the charges brought against America he pleads guilty, attributing the misdeeds to Slavery. Slavery, he says, has delivered up the Government to adventurers; it has impelled the people into foreign war, and awakened a rabid appetite for annexation. It has sent abroad bands of filibusters and pirates; it has "bent our foreign policy out of its natural uprightness, and thus given just offence to your own and other Governments;" it has dishonored the legislative halls with representatives whose chief qualifications were love of Slavery, hatred of free institutions, ignorance of religion, and skill in the use of the horsewhip, Bowie-knife and revolver. It has carried corruption into every department of the Government. In short, it is a thing to be got rid of speedily and forever.

But now we come to the answer which all Europe, with one mouth, will make to Mr. FAY. "You have got rid of it, and we congratulate you." The secession of the Slave States takes away from the North all this violence and injustice and blasphemous teaching about the scriptural sanction of Slavery, and confines them to a portion of their former dominion. The point which Englishmen think they see clearly is that the recognition of the Confederate States and a peaceable separation from them will accomplish everything which the Anti-slavery Party has been advocating for years. These did not desire the emancipation of the negroes at the South. But they opposed the extension of Slavery in the Northern Territories, and a division would close all the Northern territory to Slavery forever. It must be remembered that at present that Constitution for which the North is fighting gives the slave-owner the right to carry his slaves right up to the British frontier, if he pleases. Slavery is decided to be a normal institution in the Republic. Any territory may be invaded by drivers with gangs of negroes, and when it becomes a State it becomes so with Slavery, unless there be an express decision to the contrary. All this would come to an end by separation, for the Slave States cannot at best hope to have more than the region lying south of 36° 30'. The same argument holds good with respect to the Fugitive Slave Law, which the Abolitionists have struggled so long to repeal, and which now stands repealed by the secession of the South. In fact, it is plain to every reasoning man that, so far from the North being engaged in rooting out an evil, it is eager to propagate it through every part of its own system in order to preserve the power and glory of the Union. In other words, it is fighting for empire.

We might follow the question through all the points given by Mr. FAY. Will not separation take away the horsewhips and revolvers from the Northern legislative halls? Will it not take away the blasphemy from the Northern pulpits? Will it not give the public treasury to the control of immaculate Northerners? Evidently, if Mr. LINCOLN'S party are in earnest—if they are fighting for principle, they have already gained the victory. They have, to use the language in which Mr. FAY deals, "cast out Satan," and they ought not to wish to bring him back. *For our own part, we as Englishmen shall be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, simply because the political power of the slaveowners will be so much less than of yore.* Formerly, every filibuster had the whole American Union at his back, and he knew it. The case will be different when the country which sends him out is only a kind of Anglo-Saxon Brazil, easily curbed in its ambitious propensities. If the old Union had lasted, the extension of Slavery over Mexico would have been certain after a few years; the South would have demanded it, the North would have conceded it, and both would have used their whole strength to prevent the interference of any European Power. Now, however, the South will find a rival determined to prevent her aggrandizement, and the cause of justice and civilization will gain by the quarrel of these partners in guilt. These are some of the reasons which have influenced Europeans in their judgment of American affairs. They seem to us cogent; they have never been answered hitherto, and Mr. FAY does not attempt to answer them. Until we hear some better arguments than his *we shall remain without any desire for the reconstruction of a Republic which was as completely founded on the principle of Slavery as is the Government of the Confederate States, and which was, moreover, able to propagate Slavery by aggressions on which the Confederate States alone can never venture.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Long Speech on Fair Weather—Good Crops—The Productions of Utah—The New Settlement at Rio Virgin, &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

Excepting the first week or ten days in this month, we have had a very long spell of continuous fine weather, with sometimes a sharpish frost in the night, but not severer than to form ice a quarter of an inch thick. The roads are in splendid condition, and no finer time could be chosen for a jaunt through this Territory, so long as the storms hold off, though that will hardly be for much longer. Indeed, the clouds gathered round on all sides on Tuesday—slowly, as though preparing for a regular siege; but the next morning the sky was clear as usual, and has since so continued. A finer harvest-time could scarcely be wished.

Most of the crops the past Summer have been excellent in this Territory. Wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Corn also is fine, being mostly gathered early in September. There has been a much-increased amount of Sorghum Sucre grown the past season, though no successful efforts, that I am aware of, have been made to convert the juice into sugar. Molasses, however, is plentiful at present, though I surmise it will prove unequal to the demand next Summer, when currants and rhubarb come in. Carrots appear to do well everywhere in good soil, and the same may be said of beets and mangolas. If these vegetables escape the cricket and grasshoppers in the Spring, they seem to have no other enemy, and are sure of making a good crop. The same cannot be said of potatoes. They are everywhere thrifty enough in the Spring, but on the higher lands and, this year, on the lower lands which have been cultivated several years, there is a great failure. A sort of rust affects some of the tops, while very small tubers, from a small pea to a walnut in size, are found below ground, and in some cases none at all. In England the land is said to get "clover-sick," and I have seen it stated that in Pennsylvania peaches cannot now be raised, as the soil seems to be bereft of some element essential to their production. Something of the kind may be said of the soil here in regard to potatoes—it is "potato-sick," or there is some essential element wanting; what it is, the agriculturo-chemical doctors must decide. This, however, applies only to the older-tilled lands, and more especially to such land on the "beaches." In the newly settled valleys no such complaint is made. There, potatoes as "big as your foot," and turnips that "wouldn't go in a bucket," are boastfully reported.

Of the small grains, the land, especially "bottom" land, seems never to be sick, though sown therewith ten or a dozen years in succession. These lands seem as well adapted to producing wheat, oats and barley, as the rich prairies of Illinois or the bottoms of the Missouri do to producing corn.

There is a string of settlements running nearly parallel to and east of this valley, beginning at Ogden in the north, where the Weber debouches from the mountains and running to Provo in the south, where the Provo finds its way to Utah Lake. These settlements are mostly in the narrow kanyon valleys of these two rivers. The soil is very rich, but the altitude is greater than that of this place, and the liability to frosts in early Autumn and late Spring render corn or sugar-cane crops too precarious to be ventured on to any extent. In Cache Valley, however, on the Bear River, excellent corn and sugar-cane are raised. All these elevated valleys are, perhaps, unrivaled for the hardier vegetables and the great staples of wheat, barley, oats and grass. In fact, oats are said to grow "as high as a man," and to have heads twenty to twenty-four inches in length in some of these valleys.

The crops of cabbage promised well until attacked by the aphis, or plant louse, which has entirely spoiled some of our crops. The early kinds, with hard compact heads, like the Winningstadt, seem to have escaped the best. In this neighborhood not only cabbage, but turnips, white and Swede, Kohl Rabi and such vegetables, have also succumbed to the lice army.

The past few days the State Road has been enlivened by numbers of teams "going south." These have been freighted with "brethren" and their families and effects on their way to the "cotton country," on the Rio Virgin. No "mission" of late years has excited anything like the interest which this cotton and tobacco raising expedition has in this city and vicinity, mainly from the fact that it is generally reported and believed that but a few hundred acres of sandy land, well saturated with alkali, can be found in all the Virgin country fit for cultivation. BRIGHAM, however, seems bent on demonstrating the resources of that region, whatever they be, and in the course of a few months, more will be known of them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—George W. Howard to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; James Toole, Silas Ketchum, Christopher J. Wynn and William Fickinger to the Fourteenth; Terence Kiernan and Charles J. Simmons to the Ninth; Henry Eulner and Thomas Donohoe to the Seventeenth.

Resignations.—John W. Bagley of the Third Precinct; Peter Divins of the Sixth; William Connelly of the Central Office; Franklin Kasmire of the Tenth Precinct; George W. Ruton of the Twenty-third; William Wilson of the Twelfth; Morris Evans of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn; Andrew E. Foster of the Ninth Brooklyn, and Thomas Van Cott of the Steamboat Squad.

Dismissals.—James T. Rusher of the Sixth Precinct; James McNally, Dennis Murphy and John F. L. DeFlon of the Seventh.

The Sergeant of the Sanitary Squad has been instructed to strictly enforce the provisions of the Truant Act of 1853. Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY has authority to grant passports to aliens only, who are about to embark for Europe or California. The proper papers are given by him at Police Headquarters.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—JOHN KENNEDY, a boss mason, residing in Twenty-ninth-street, was run over by a down train of the Hudson River Railroad, near Tubby Hook station, and instantly killed. Deceased made an attempt to get upon the front platform of the rear car after the train was in motion. The brakeman exerted himself to the utmost to aid him in his efforts to get on, and even applied his teeth to Mr. KENNEDY'S coat collar, hoping by that means to pull him on, but the train by this time was going at such a speed that he found it a useless attempt, he thereupon applied his patent brake to the car. This checked the train so suddenly that it had the effect to cause deceased to let go his hold of the iron railing of the platform, and he fell upon the track, the car passing over him, causing instantaneous death. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE FELLNER MURDER.—A report was current in the City yesterday morning, that RADETSKI, the Polish Jew, who is supposed to have had a hand in the murder of FELLNER, had been arrested in Buffalo, and was on his way here in charge of Detective DUSENBERRY. But this officer returned about noon yesterday, from an extended tour in the West and Southwest, whither he has been in pursuit of the fugitive. He informed Inspector CARPENTER that no arrest had been effected. The latest account from Freehold, N. J., indicate that the woman MARKS, who has twice attempted suicide, cannot long survive her self-inflicted injuries, and that she has made a full confession of all she knows concerning the tragedy, which confession is in the hands of District-Attorney MCLEAN, but at present he declines to permit its publication.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SOIREE.—The children of the Industrial School No. 204 Bleecker-street, had a festive meeting, in which their parents participated, on Thursday evening. There was an ample supply of Temperance refreshments, and the evening passed pleasantly away, with songs, hymns, and recitations from the children, and addresses from Mr. B. F HOWLAND and other gentlemen. A number of colored children, nicely dressed, attended, and enjoyed the good cheer with the happy company. This school is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and has a strong claim upon public favor for the good it is achieving. The benevolent have here a good field for their charity. Donations can be sent to the School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, or to the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Nov. 15, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 8	126	140	266
Admitted to Nov. 15	36	39	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	33	58
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	135	142	277

Males, 250; females, 27.

In the State Military Hospital, situated on the City Hospital grounds, 70 soldiers are under treatment.

THEFT OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—Three months ago, a set of valuable books, in elegant and costly binding, consisting of seventy-two volumes of the works of VOLTAIRE, were stolen by some adroit thief, from the office of Mr. RIGGS, of the firm of RIGGS & Co., No. 69 Wall-street. Detectives SLOWEY and WILSON have succeeded in recovering sixty-nine volumes of the stolen books, but the thief is yet at large. The books are valued at $800, being a rare collection of works now out of print.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Two men were arrested by officer HOWLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Thursday evening, at the door of the lecture-room of Cooper Institute, charged with picking the pocket of HENRY J. SARTWELL of a wallet, containing $40 in bank notes. The accused gave their names as JAMES BURTIS and JAMES WARREN; the former is well known to the Police as an old offender and a skillful pickpocket. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoners for examination.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—For the accommodation of up-town residents, Superintendent HENDRICKSON has opened a new telegraph office at the Yorkville Post-office, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The line connects with all lines of the American Company, and will be a great convenience to our citizens.

A CLERK ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer DAVIS, of the Second District Court, on Friday arrested LEWIS GRAUMANN, who is charged with having embezzled the sum of $75 at one time, and at various other times sums of money, the amount of which is not known, from his employers, CHARLES D. BROWN and WM. B. SMITH, the complainants. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for examination.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday morning, found an unknown man lying dead upon the sidewalk, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. From a paper found in his pocket, it is thought that his name was BROWN.

THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS is reduced to less than $100,000. Of the $500,000 for which the Comptroller was originally authorized to issue six per cent. notes, a little less than $350,000 have been taken.

FIRE IN GOLD-STREET.—A fire was discovered by the Police at 9½ o'clock P. M., last evening, issuing from the third floor of the building No. 45 Gold-street, and extinguished by Insurance Patrol No. 1, under Capt. WATERBURY.

GLOVES FOR THE POLICE.—The Police Commissioners have entered into a contract with KAYE & CUMMING, in Liberty-street, for a supply of gloves for the entire Police. They are to be made of deerskin, lined with fur, and furnished at the rate of $1 per pair.

A BOY SAVED BY A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon Officer HADDEN, of the Steamboat Squad, saved the life of a boy, six years of age, who had fallen into the dock at Pier No. 20 North River.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Sumner, of the United States Army; Hon. J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon; Commander Boggs, of the United States Navy; Col. Merchant, of the United States Army, from Oregon; Capt. J. Stewart, Lieut. M. D. Harding, G. F. B. Dandy, Lieut. Jas. Gilles, Lieut. Wm. Sinclair, Lieut. John Upham and Lieut. E. R. Warner, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Gov. A. W. Bradford, of Indiana; Judge Emott and W. A. Davis, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of Syracuse; L. C. Hopkins and J. D. Osborn, of Ohio; O. Tompkins, of Boston, and E. Bowen and Wm. Watson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. F. Low and family, of California; Hon. G. G. Munger, of Rochester; Alexander Hayman, of Shanghai; J. J. Major, of Mexico; W. A. Winder, J. H. Potter, J. W. Wilson and H. C. Hasbrouck, of the U. S. Army; O. L. Ballard, of Vermont, and D. Ball and W. A. Richmond, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Muir, H. B. M. Consul at New-Orleans, G. H. Otis, U. S. N.; J. Borland and J. F. Shimmin, of Boston; W. H. Proctor, of Longwood, and D. O. Clark and lady, of South Malden, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Major Dorsheimer, U. S. A., and lady; Lieut. Geo. R. Sanford, U. S. A.; Wm. Knowles of Hull, England; Lieut. Robert B. Riell, U. S. N., and John O'Hagan, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford; Hon. Jas. M. Thompson, of Springfield, Ill., and Capt. Hitchcock, U. S. N., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Calhoun, U. S. N.; G. E. Taylor, of England, and Col. Nagle, U. S. N., are at the New-York Hotel.

Arrival of the Saxonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., passed Cape Race, *en route* to New-York at 5 o'clock this (Friday) evening, but owing to the blustering weather, it was impossible for the news yacht to board her and obtain a summary of her news. She brings three days' later intelligence from Europe.

A Robbery.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Post-office at Hicksville, L. I., was broken open last night, and robbed of fourteen to fifteen dollars. The Long Island Railroad Office, in the same building, was also broken open. A number of tickets were stolen.

Conviction of a Michigan State Treasurer for Embezzlement.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 16.

JOHN MCKINNEY, late State Treasurer, was tried at the Ingham County Circuit Court, yesterday, for the embezzlement of $25,000 of State funds, and was convicted.

The Latest and Best War Maps.

BEAUFORT,
HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL,
BULL BAY,
PIKEVILLE,
CUMBERLAND GAP,
EDWARDS' FERRY,

and all other points made noted by the war, are found PLAINLY MARKED ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE (33x44 inches) NEW MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents. Agents wanted to sell this and many other MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE TIMES.

Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CUSHMAN.—In Boston, Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Dr. Kirk, WILLIAM P. ANDERSON to EMMA M., daughter of Freeman L. Cushman, Esq., all of Boston.

DIED.

GARRISON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, Jr., son of Cornelius K. and Mary N. Garrison, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 355 9th-av., without further notice.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, suddenly, EMILY GILDERSLEEVE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 East 10th-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, GEORGE COLBY, son of John W. and Josephine B. Phelps, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 151 East 35th-st. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-av.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, MARY ANN, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late John and Pamela Tice.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 419 8th-av., near 40th-st.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, ANNIE TOOKER, daughter of the late Joseph P. Tooker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, P. H. Kingsland, No. 131 East 45th-st., near 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 30 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 366 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 16, HANNAH W., wife of Innes C. Adams, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 216 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, DANIEL TRYON, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Oxford-st. between Park and Flushing avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Green County papers please copy.

VAN VECHTEN.—In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUGENE BEEKMAN, fourth son of Cuyler and Harriet R. Van Vechten, aged 1 year and 6 months.

VALE.—In East Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Frederic Reimer, HEPSEBAH, wife of G. Vale, Sr., of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train for East Orange at

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The following is Gen. GRANT's official report of the Belmont battle:

"On the evening of the 6th inst. I left this place with 2,850 men of all arms, to make a reconnoissance towards Columbus. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending out reinforcements to PRICE's army in Missouri, and also from cutting off columns that I had been directed to send out from this place and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of JEFF. THOMPSON. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. SMITH, commanding at Paducah, Ky., to make demonstrations in the same direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield and another in the direction of Columbus, not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or fifteen miles. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than Ellicott's Mills, some twelve miles from Columbus. The expedition under my immediate command was stopped about nine miles below here on the Kentucky shore, and remained until morning. All this served to distract the enemy, and led him to think he was to be attacked in his strongly fortified position. At daylight we proceeded down the river to a point just out of range of the rebel guns, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched by flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and then drawn up in line of battle, a battalion also having been left as a reserve near the transports. Two companies from each regiment, five skeletons in number, were then thrown out as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy. It was but a few minutes before we met him, and a general engagement ensued. The balance of my forces, with the exception of the reserve, was then thrown forward—all as skirmishers—and the enemy driven foot by foot, and from tree to tree, back to their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around their camp, and making a sort of abattis. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over the bank into their transports in quick time, leaving us in possession of everything not exceedingly portable. Belmont is on low ground, and every foot of it is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore, and, of course, could not be held a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of their troops. Having no wagons, I could not move any of the captured property, consequently, I gave orders for its destruction. Their tents, blankets, etc., were set on fire, and we retired, taking their artillery with us, two pieces being drawn by hand; and one other drawn by an inefficient team, we spiked and left in the woods, bringing the two only to this place. Before getting fairly under way the enemy made his appearance again, and attempted to surround us. Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged on the enemy again and defeated him. Our loss was about eighty-four killed, one hundred and fifty wounded—many of them slightly—and about an equal number missing. Nearly all the missing were from the Iowa regiment, who behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than any other troops.

I have not been able to put in the reports from subcommands, but will forward them as soon as received. All the troops behaved with much gallantry, much of which is attributed to the coolness and presence of mind of the officers, particularly the Colonels. Gen. MCCLERNAND was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement, and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was three times shot. My horse was also shot under me. To my Staff, Captains RAWLINS, LOGAN and HILLYER, volunteer aids, and to Captains HATCH and GRAHAM, I am much indebted for the assistance they gave. Col. WEBSTER, acting chief engineer, also accompanied me, and displayed highly soldier-like qualities. Col. DOUGHERTY, of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, was three times wounded and taken prisoner.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment had their Lieutenant-Colonel killed, and the Colonel and Major were severely wounded. The reports to be forwarded will detail more fully the particulars of our loss. Surgeon BRINTON was in the field during the entire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and organizing the medical corps.

The gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, Capts. WALKER and GAMBLE, U. S. N., commanding, convoyed the expedition, and rendered most efficient service. Immediately upon our landing they engaged the enemy's batteries, and protected our transports throughout.

For particulars, see accompanying report of Capt. WALKER.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

Capt. EZRA TAYLOR, in his report to Gen. GRANT, makes the following statement of the losses and gains of the Union forces;

Left on the field—two caissons, one baggage-wagon, two sets artillery lead harness, 1,000 ball cartridges for Colt's revolvers, 100 rounds of ammunition for six-pounder guns, 25 double blankets, 20 canteens, 5 coats, 2 caps, 5 Colt's revolvers, 5 horse-blankets, 6 sabres, 5 lanterns, 3 shovels, 1 overcoat, 2 curry-combs and brushes, 2 fuse gouges, 60 friction-primers, 2 camp-kettles, 20 caps, 1 leg guard, 1 sponge and rammer, 6 whips, 20 haversacks, 2 pick-axes, 4 felling-axes, 1 trail handspike.

CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

Twenty horses, one mule, one 6-pounder brass gun, one 12-pounder brass howitzer and some fragments of artillery harness, and sundry small articles captured by individuals not of any particular value to the service.

My force consisted of four six-pounder field guns, two twelve-pounder howitzers with gun-timbers and caissons complete, 81 horses, 14 mules, 1,000 rounds of ammunition for guns and howitzers, 1,000 pistol cartridges, 114 men with rations and forage for two days. Number rounds fired, 400; number lost, 200; number brought off the field, 400.

I have to regret the loss of my caissons and baggage wagon, but trust the Government is amply repaid in the capture of two guns from the enemy.

I am highly gratified to be able to report that the officers and men under my command conducted themselves in a manner to deserve my highest commendation and praise.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The number of killed, wounded and missing on our side is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Seventh Iowa Regiment	26	75	119
Twenty-second Illinois Reg't	26	70	35
Twenty-seventh Illinois Reg't	10	42	29
Thirtieth Illinois Regiment	9	28	42
Thirty-first Illinois Regiment	10	62	16
Taylor's Chicago Battery	—	3	—
Dollins' Illinois Cavalry	1	4	—
Delano's Illinois Cavalry	1	2	—
On Gunboat *Tyler*	1	2	—
RECAPITULATION.			
Killed			84
Wounded			288
Missing			235
Total casualties			607

On Friday a flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, under charge of Major WEBSTER, chief of the Engineer Corps, to make arrangements respecting the wounded. The following is the correspondence between the two Commanders, and the report of Major WEBSTER:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT S. E. MISSOURI,
CAIRO, Nov. 8, 1861.

General Commanding Forces, Columbus, Ky.:

[illegible] in the skirmish of yesterday, in which both [illegible] so much gallantry, many unfortunates were left upon the field of battle whom it was impossible to provide for. I now send, in the interest of humanity, to have these unfortunates collected and medical attendance secured them. Major WEBSTER, chief of engineers, District Southeast Missouri, [illegible] bearer of this, and will express to you my views upon the course that should be pursued under the circumstances, such as those of yesterday. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.
Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. POLK TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:

I have received your note in regard to your wounded and killed on the battle-field after yesterday's engagement. The lateness of the hour at which my troops returned to the principal scene of action prevented my bestowing the care upon your wounded which I desired.

Such attentions as were practicable were shown them, and measures were taken at an early hour this morning to have them all brought into my hospitals. Provision also was made for taking care of your dead. The permission you desire under your flag of truce to aid in attention to your wounded is granted with pleasure, under such restrictions as the exigencies of our service may require. In your note you say nothing of an exchange of prisoners, though you send me a private message as to your willingness to release certain wounded men and some invalids taken from our list of sick in camps, and expect in return a corresponding number of your wounded prisoners. My own feelings would prompt me to waive again the unimportant affectation of declining to recognize these States as belligerents, in the interests of humanity, but my government requires all prisoners to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War. I have dispatched him to know if the case of the severely wounded held by me would form an exception.

I have the honor to be, your obd't servant,

L. POLK, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

MAJOR WEBSTER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
CAMP CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 9, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of the expedition sent under a flag of truce to Columbus yesterday.

On our arrival in the vicinity of the place, a steamer carrying Capt BLAKE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. POLK, met us. I delivered to him your letter, and offered him, unconditionally, the sick and wounded whom I had in charge. He informed me that orders had been recently received by Gen. POLK, respecting the exchange of prisoners, and declined accepting those proffered until he could receive further instructions. He then left, saying that we had permission to bury our dead on the field of battle.

I placed a working party under command of Lieut. HART, of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, and sent them to the field, where they were employed, for the remainder of the day, in caring for the wounded, some of whom were found yet there, and in burying the dead.

It was near sunset when Capt. BLAKE again came on board our boat, and handed in the communication from Gen. POLK, which I gave you last night on my return. He informed me that a dispatch had been sent to their Secretary of War, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, but that they had received no reply.

During the interval between the two visits of Capt. BLAKE, several parties of the enemy visited our boat; Gen. CHEATHAM among them. He informed me that he had directed four of our wounded to be brought to us, and asked if I would give four of theirs in exchange. I told him that I would give him four or any other number that he would accept unconditionally, but that I had no authority to negotiate an exchange, and that as to the four of ours which he sent on board, I would await the decision of Gen. POLK.

Several more of our wounded had also been given into the care of our party in the field by Major MASON, Quartermaster of Columbus.

These facts I mentioned to Capt. BLAKE, and told him that those three put in our charge awaited his orders, as I wished to avoid any appearance even of doing anything not in strict accordance with our obligations under the flag of truce. He replied that he did not wish to interfere with any arrangements made by others; and I thought under this state of the case it would be putting an unnecessarily fine point on the matter to decline to take back the wounded men so politely offered by Gen. CHEATHAM and Major MASON. It is due to the latter gentleman particularly to say that his disposition to do everything in his power to aid us in our mission of humanity was conspicuous during our entire stay there, and certainly deserves our warmest appreciation.

At the second visit of Capt. BLAKE to our boat, he received the sick and wounded prisoners whom I again offered to him unconditionally, and they were put on board his boat.

The number of our wounded, as above stated from Gen. CHEATHAM and Major MASON, and brought up by me, was thirteen.

Inclosed herewith is a list of our men in the hands of the enemy, given me by Capt. BLAKE, which he thought to be nearly complete.

The number reported buried by them on the field yesterday was sixty-eight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER, Major and Chief Engineer.

To Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Com. Div.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The official accounts of the killed, wounded and missing at Belmont, is much less than was at first reported. The Seventh Iowa have met with the heaviest loss, as they were in the thickest of the fight. All the field officers and commissioned officers, with but few exceptions, were wounded. Sixty-eight of their number are prisoners at Columbus. Their entire loss in killed, wounded and missing is 150. The Twenty-second Illinois' loss is about 100. These two regiments were most exposed to the enemy's fire, and the men acted bravely.

Col. LAUMAN, of the Seventh Iowa, after being wounded in the leg, still continued to head his men. His horse when found on the battle-field was pierced by eleven bullets. Too much praise cannot be given to all of our officers and men, as they were fighting against great odds, and the enemy's batteries pouring shell and grape into them from Columbus.

The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and prisoners at Columbus:

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. BUFORD, out of 724 men:

Company A—(Capt. Schmitt)—Killed, First Lieut. Wm. Shipley, W. Donig; wounded, Capt. W. A. Schmitt, Chas. Kikert, Chas. Suhra, Robert Schaffer, Henry Wohrman; missing, Wm. Subker, Henry Subker, C. Seiler, Matthias Zipf.

Company B—(Capt. Hitt)—Wounded, Andrew Pullen, Joseph Trail, Wm. B. Cannon, Samuel Legg; missing, Corporals Wm. Hyatt, T. W. Smith, Wm. Silvey; Privates, Marcus Hunkealy, James Harrison, Albert Mills, David Huffman.

Company C—(Capt. Lemuel Parke)—Wounded, John Collins, Almer Jaques; missing, Geo. Scanlan, R. Emory, David Paul, Robert White.

Company D—(Capt. Wm. M. Hart)—Killed, William Trimble; wounded, Richard Kingbaum, G. W. Mallory; missing, Wm. Lowell, Frank Turavila.

Company E—(Capt. R. S. Moore)—Wounded, Daniel McDougal, a prisoner, (mortally;) Second Sergeant Wm. Kearns, Corporal B. F. Louey, Wm. H. Cleveland, (badly,) Francis Cleveland, John Lowery, John Sevallan, Geo. Musselman, Charles Cook, Jas. Armstrong.

Company F—(Capt. J. R. Miles)—Wounded, A. Ryal.

Company G—(Capt. H. B. Southward)—Killed, Benj. Craig; wounded, John Wilber, Patsey Flynn, Andrew L. Smith; missing, Laney Hyers.

Company H—(Capt. McHenry Brooks)—Killed, Jas. Andrews, Thomas Heck, Elbridge Holliday, George Wilson; wounded, D. W. Cluff, Jno. Vaught, Jacob Leibarger, Geo. Butcher, Elias Vaneil, Wm. G. Young; prisoners, Sergeant W. Holliday, Jackson, Neece, (wounded,) Solomon Riglove, Wm. Sorrels, (wounded,) A. Wheeler, Wm. R. Wooten.

Company I—(Capt. J. W. Merrill)—Killed, Corporal C. K. Russell, Thos. D. Aldrich; wounded, Lewellyn Bigelow, Wm. Bowen, Leslie Barton, John Campbell; missing, B. B. Rice, I. H. Patrick, J. G. Heap, Legrand Wood, John Murphy, Michael Costello, Wesley Johnson.

Company K—(Capt. A. J. Bosarth)—Killed, Sergeant Eabey; wounded, Sergeant Wm. Morris, Corporal Wm. Lanzenby, (both missing,) Charles Pasley, Wm. Ranson, Riley Hobson.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. PHILIP B. FOUKE—out of 622 men engaged:

Company A—(Capt. Shedd)—Killed, Henry Bislin; wounded, John S. Heath, Theodore Gross, Jerry Beattie, J. A. McCune.

Company B—(Capt. Davis)—Wounded, Jas. Davis.

Company C—(Capt. Wilson)—Killed, Sydney Martin, James Bean; wounded, James Lewing, Wm. A. Brown; missing, Wesley Hinderliter; prisoners, Felix Harmon, Murry W. Hendleten.

Company D—(Capt. T. D. Markley)—Killed, Capt. T. D. Markley; wounded, Isaac Wright, Milton Colton.

Company F—(Capt. Bradshaw, Lieut. Payton commanding)—Missing, Sergeant Lowe.

Company H—(Capt. Rhodes)—Killed, John Palmer, James L. Davis, Andrew Foley, Asbury Newell, Lyman T. Hornbuckle; wounded, Henry Morgan, Wm. Abernathy; missing, James Shaw, John Hicks.

Company I—(Capt. Robert Allen)—Wounded, Wm. Apple, Thomas Carter.

Company E—(Capt. Kline)—Prisoner, Sergeant H. Barker; wounded, Henry Hillag, Geo. Brown, Frank D. Hart.

Company H—(Capt. Johnson)—Killed, Wm. Hessen, Samuel Killen; wounded, J. R. Martins, Wm. Endleter, A. J. Williams, Casper Sabern.

Regimental Staff—Wounded, Major McClerken; prisoners, Dr. W. A. Gordon, Wagonmaster Moses Twist; missing, Lieut. Dougherty, badly shot, without doubt dead, as he could not be found.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT—Col. JOHN A. LOGAN:

Company A—(Capt. Ries)—Killed, Wilson McQuade, W. H. Evans; wounded, W. Walker, J. B. Davis, A. J. Elwen, A. J. Gryer, J. A. Gunn, Thos. Heap, T. V. McClerken, G. W. Brown, Levi North, Jasper North, T. Rollin, E. Winters, J. Glover, W. Goodwin, T. Robinson; missing, H. Ragland, Ben. Fanin, John Leslie, Nelson Potter. There were 21 prisoners taken by this company.

Company B—(Capt. Cains)—Wounded, Samuel Stiff, J. E. Russell, James Choate, B. S. Young, Wm. Lemon; missing, J. B. Yates.

Company C—(Capt. Looney)—Killed, J. Meskel; wounded, Capt. Looney, Samuel Arnold, S. T. Gill, R. S. O Neill, John Sims, G. W. Patterson, Nathan Gunter, Richard Houston.

Company D—(Capt. Williamson)—Killed, Jasper. Kinslow; wounded, R. G. Stowe, (mortally,) Wm. H. Honner; missing, T. M. Murphy, Wm. J. House.

Company E—(Capt. Batson)—Killed, T. G. Gentry, Jas. R. Culp; wounded, J. J. Sanders, Fred. Shamburg, Jacob Freece, W. T. Dillon, W. C. Swafford, D. M. Bays, Isaac Grammar; missing, Jas. O. Parritt.

Company F—(Capt. Rigby)—Killed, W. E. Lawrence; wounded, Capt. Rigby, Sergeant Ayers, Corporal Breeman, Musician McCormick, J. J. Barton, Daniel Carnes, Benton Carnes. E. P. Corder, T. Grant, G. W. Hudson, W. J. McGowan, B. Terrill.

Company G—(Capt. Stricklin)—Killed, J. B. Jennings; wounded, Wm. Hulett, W. S. Haze, G. M. Watson, Sergeant Bunn.

Company H—(Capt. Greenley)—Wounded, Jas. H. Donahue; missing, G. W. Black, P. W. Garrison, F. F. McGinnis, George W. McCormick, Jas. W. Bowles, C. A. Goodman.

Company I—(Capt. McCook)—Missing, Orderly Sergeant A. H. Sutton; Corporal Chas. Green, Wm. Ishmeal, Henry Etson; wounded, Sergeant Harris, Henry Mawin, Francis Stickney, Jas. Story.

Company K—(Capt. Sommerville)—Killed, J. A. Vanpinning; wounded, Capt. Sommerville, B. F. Broocker, J. Phelps, B. F. Dougherty, E. Rector.

Capt. Dollin's Cavalry—Killed, M. J. Christy; wounded, A. Stewart, O. C. Claeck.

The following are the names of our prisoners at Columbus:

Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. B. Abbott, First Lieut. G. Smith, Daniel Sheeley, Peter Ross, James Keegan, Stephen Dobson, Michael Parroll, William Grey, Lawrence Blackwood, Edward Edwards, Daniel Lockead, A. Shaneberger, E. M. McCarty, J. Lobenick.

Seventh Iowa—Capt. B. Crabb, J. B. Hope, S. S. Attle, Chas. Webster, T. W. Eichelberger, M. F. Herd, Thos. Moore, T. W. Taylor, A. Gibson, W. H. Van Sant; W. Carroll, G. B. Mustetler, Daniel McTiggart, H. S. Wisner, W. G. Moore, W. W. Sapp, S. J. Walker, Edmund Hill, J. H. Rouse, W. H. Roberts, J. T. Morgan, H. T. Stine, William Tannehill, Sylvester Haughey, Egbert Hawks, W. C. Gregg, J. S. Young, A. W. Gilpert, John Francisco, Thos. Dunn, W. W. Picknell, J. W. Pearson, P. D. Wilson, J. D. Mahony, Wm. S. Corey, Alfred Carey, T. P. Maynard, C. Wilburn, H. Smith.

Thirtieth Regiment—Capt. M. M. Trip, Jas. Lowe, W. G. T. Binderliter, Jas. Shaw.

Twenty-seventh Regiment.—J. H. Patrick, William Holliday, Wm. Silvey, T. W. Smith, Wm. Hull, Sheldon Eulap, M. L. Tankesley, J. S. Hibbard, J. D. Weller, Frank Tinville, Anthony Benigal, Wm. Wooten, A. J. Wheeler, J. H. Heap, A. Anderson, Wm. R. Lowell, David Hartman, Albert Mills, Solomon Ripby, Christian Setler, M. Zepf, Henry Tipton, David Hice, J. Wice, M. Trimble, W. Sorrell, D. McDonald, L. Wood.

Thirty-first Regiment—A. H. Sutton, C. E. Green, Hawkins Regland, W. J. House, Chas. L. Rains; Corporal Schwarts, of the Artillery.

List of prisoners at Columbus, who are wounded and in the hospital:

Twenty-second Illinois Regiment—Col. H. Dougherty, Capt. T. Challmer, L. Adams, H. Miller, L. Bigler, J. R. Gallhetts, W. C. Arnold, J. Menkamey, Pat. McAray, A. McGregor, N. Sallisbury, J. Edwards, J. Strab, J. Arbo, J. Darley, M. B. Guston, F. Igonn.

Thirtieth Regiment—J. Hill, F. Harmon.

Thirty-first Regiment—S. Pelter, J. C. Pratt.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—J. F. Harrison, W. Norris, W. Lazenhe.

Seventh Iowa—W. L. Weeds, H. Allen, C. W. Maline, J. Trenter, O. McNeill, T. S. Colter, J. S. Wilkins, B. R. Smith, B. B. Gale, L. Ritchie, D. Clammer, C. Green, E. Jayne, J. Taylor, R. Howard, A. Hilden, A. Searih, L. Pence, Jno. Brown, J. T. Wawlin, Peniten Walgemoth, A. McGowan, N. E. Pickard, F. W. Edmonson, M. O. Bohl, M. O. Burnes, H. A. Gregor, Albert Hites, W. H. Evans.

Nothing further has been heard from OGLESBY's expedition that moved up to Commerce some days since to operate on the back road, and which was reported to have had an engagement with JEFF. THOMPSON's band. It is somewhat singular we should not have heard from it by this time.

FINE ARTS.

The Tiffany Exhibition of Paintings.

Every gallery is distinguished by at least one gem of genius more prominent than the rest, but in this comparatively small collection we find a succession of *chefs-d'œuvres*. We find to our right as we enter the main or inner hall, CHURCH's inimitable "Niagara." It is said that the rainbow so wonderfully depicted above the Falls was created by the artist suspending a prism between himself and the sun's rays while painting the picture.

GIGNOUX' conception of the same grand study, which occupies a space further on, is comparable to this, although taken from a different point of view and in winter. He has not caught the rainbow, to make marvelous his picture; but his ice-mantled tower in the midst of the cold, green, rushing flood, and the fall of waters made fiercer by the protrusion of frozen masses, has a truthfulness and finish *next at least* to that of CHURCH.

From the sublime to the ridiculous we turn, and observe a scene suggesting a street in New-Orleans or somewhere in secessiondom. It is a darkey gazing wistfully in upon the tempting array of a fruiterer's window; with hands in his dilapidated pockets and cap awry, he turns his head half away while the fascinated eye still lingers with an expression leaving the play upon words in the name "*Fruitless* Wishes," clearly understood. It is by G. R. ALLEN, a native artist.

An irreverent gentleman, who is making the tour of the hall, glances at "The Old Man's Blessing," which hangs near, and sets it down as misnamed, for the young man is spilling his mug of ale, and the sweetheart (supposed to be) looks very red in the face, and the jar at the old man's side looks as if he had just kicked it over, and the whole thing suggests rather that he is cursing, than blessing the humble pair kneeling at his feet.

"The River Bank," by BELLOWS, is so finely finished that one is reminded of the finest touches to be met with in studies upon ivory; his excellence in finish is the distinguishing feature of his paintings.

SONTAG's are natural and striking, but require a benevolent light to draw out their prevailing earth and wood colors. Artists criticize them on account of the excess of paint, but to an untutored eye they suggest rugged nature as it exists.

We were somewhat taken aback, not to say shocked, while contemplating a female bust, the head arrayed in a jaunty turban of bright yellow plaid, tied in a defiant knot at the side, relieved (or rather tried to the last extent) by the contrast of crimson drapery which fell over the neatly ruffled cambric waist, to be informed that we were imbibing a certain artist's conception of "The Madonna." The eyes large, dark and soft, were, to be sure, upturned, but in a way as much in keeping with her fancy costume as with any idea of the melancholy experiences of the "Holy Mother."

HUNTINGTON's "Counterfeit Note" is full of spirited contrast and suggestions. The country dry goods store, with its shelves of bright calicoes and cross-lines hung with warm shawls,—the disguised rascal lingering in his exit, to catch the impression his twenty-dollar bill (counterfeit) makes upon the merchant,—the suspicious dame whispering in her husband's ear; (as he examines the unfamiliar currency); the opinions she, with a quick woman's perception, has formed of the individual to whom she points over her shoulder,—the type of innocence in the figure of the young maiden, who, all unconscious of the little drama enacting in her presence, is considering the quality of snowy muslin folds upon the counter—each and all are full of meaning. This latter figure is so fraught with purity in contrast to villainy, is understood to be a portrait of one of HUNTINGTON's female friends. The "Pic-Nic on Savannah River" is noticeable in its representation of the luxurious growth of that climate; the grand old trees, hung with long sweeping fringes of moss, and the listless daughters of Secessia gathered in graceful groups under the umbrageous branches.

COLE's "Monk," with its admirable perspective unbroken, save by a rude wayside shrine, the rough-ridged, stern and impenetrably-mingled branches of the huge monarch of the forest, 'gainst which the old man leans, is indescribably fine.

SHATTUCK also exhibits a wonderful perspective of the "Bear River Notch." The lone bird sailing in unclouded space, and the pale white moon at mid-day render it dream-inspiring to ever so careless a gazer.

"High! Jack!! Game!!!" by LE CLERC, gives some interesting phases of human nature, as portrayed in the different expressions of the little boys who are having a stealthy game of cards behind the base of a column. A colored boy, participating in all but the practical part, is an absorbed spectator, his posture, expression, and the coloring of his implements of industry (whitewash brush and pail) lying unheeded by, are natural possible.

HERRING's "View of the Housatonic" is full of life. The devious cow-path, with animals lazily browsing beside; the bridge of logs, worn down with age, and the wood-fringed lake, bedecked upon its shadowed surface with lilypads, suggesting pickerel haunts beneath.

DOUGHTY has a hazy landscape—a lake's still surface, broken by a solitary boat lying close under the heavy shore shadows, its sole contemplative occupant communicating with the life beneath by means of a long pole, a longer line and cruel hook attached. He seems to enjoy himself, however, in the highest degree of persons so addicted.

BIERSTADT lives us a charming Italian scene on the rocky and precipitous shores of the "Isle of Capri." He has chosen one of the few attainable landings, and we have as much life thrown into the picture as the stranger meets with in his visits to its mysterious caves and grottoes. The Italian fishermen, in bright costumes, are seated under the cliffs, mending and drying their nets, and the sea and sky are such as are only seen in pictures and in Italy. The light on the waves almost rivals the rainbow excellence of CHURCH's Niagara.

In direct contrast of effect to the last picture, we next come to a soul-stirring scene by the same artist, in our own magnificent prairie land. It is a view at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The snow-tipped hills of "Pike's Peak" rise in solemn grandeur from the plains that, watered and wooded, skirt their base, while an indescribable vivacity is lent the foreground by the Indian buffalo chase. The stealthy hunter, secreted at the water's edge, surprises his game as they come to drink, and charges after it upon his fleet trained pony, as the furious animal turns with a bellow and a bound away.

"The Fisherman's Family Under Dover Cliff" is a master-piece of WM. SHAYER, Sr., while in his prime, and was painted as a gift to his first wife. He is still eminent among English artists, and although over eighty years of age, has, in close proximity to this piece, one which he has recently completed representing a "Gipsey Group in New-Forest, England." The lights and shadows in the scene under Dover Cliffs are perfect, from the shade upon the brow of the fisherman's wife to the dim, mysterious haze hanging about the white peaks that tower aloft. The minutiæ of the picture are constantly recurring, and we find ourself turning back as we pass on, to study still more of its beauties. The pan of eels, with a portion having just passed through that process which tradition assures us they become "used to," is being rapidly deserted by a few more of the same sort who do not care to have their experience enlarged in that particular respect, and are taking advantage of a "nooning," which the family are enjoying, to glide back into their natural element. The old-fashioned English wagons and big-boned horses, one or two with high-peaked saddles mounted upon their great broad backs, are very naturally portrayed. The pretty English girl, with her well-developed, unhooped proportions, is an attractive feature of the group. The foliage in the "New Forest" piece is exquisitely done, and the whole painting, when mellowed somewhat with age, will hold its place among the best efforts of this artist.

HART's forest painting resembles much that of SHAYER and promises to equal it in excellence. The irreverent gentleman, before alluded to after minute and critical examination of the statue of the ill-fated "Pearl Diver," was seen to consult his catalogue industriously, then peer curiously into the palm of the beautiful marble hand falling at the back of the head, then to turn away with a shrug and remark, "Well, in all probability, there *is* a shell in the hand, but *I don't see it.*" It was shocking to hear his critic-isms upon the ladies of Noah's family first coming upon the deck of the Ark *en dishabille*.

We learn that CHURCH's "Niagara" has been sold since it was placed on exhibition here to a munificent patron of the fine arts for his private gallery; therefore, this is the last opportunity our citizens will have of studying its beauties.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 16, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 1862	97½	
12,500	U. S. 6s, 1867	94⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	94½	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	94	
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	88¾	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	86⅜	
3,000	Treas. 11 ₱c. Nts.	100¾	
2,000	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	99⅞	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	44⅜	
25,000	do	44⅞	
5,000	do..... b30	45⅛	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	44¾	
4,000	Mo. 6s, iss'd. to H. and St. J. R.	48⅛	
2,000	La. State 6s	60¼	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	100⅜	
500	H. Riv. R. 1st M.	105	
1,000	H. R. 3d M. B'ds	77½	
1,000	Har. 1st M. B'ds	94⅛	
1,000	do	95	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	72	
1,000	M. S. 2d M. Ass'd B	60⅞	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	14	
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	45	
12	Continental Bank	76	
100	Canton Co	10⅜	
100	Pac. M. S. Co	97⅜	
50	do..... b15	97⅜	
50	do..... b10	97⅜	
38	do	97⅜	
150	do..... b10	97⅝	
600	N. Y. Cen. R	c 81	
400	do	80⅞	
150	do..... s10	80⅞	
1100	do..... b3	81	
250	do..... b10	81	
50	do..... s60	80⅜	
200	Erie Railway	34¾	
100	do	34⅜	
100	do..... b30	34⅜	
40	do	34⅛	
200	do..... b10	34⅜	
1250	do	34⅜	
150	Erie Railway Pref.	60⅝	
150	do	60¾	
250	Hudson River R	40¾	
50	do..... s15	40¾	
50	do..... b30	40⅝	
50	do..... b4	40⅝	
50	do..... b60	40¾	
100	do..... b30	40¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	13¾	
50	do	13⅝	
200	Reading Railroad	36	
100	do	35⅞	
100	Mich. Central R. b30	53½	
50	do	53¾	
300	do	53¾	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19⅝	
8	Mich. So. & N. I. g. s.	41	
150	do	40⅝	
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64	
250	do	63⅝	
100	do..... b30	64⅛	
40	Clev. and Pitts. R	12⅜	
200	do	12⅜	
100	Galena & Chicago R.	73⅜	
200	do..... s60	73	
35	do	73⅜	
100	do..... b60	73⅜	
900	Cleveland & Tol. R.	37⅜	
100	do..... b60	37⅜	
200	do..... s30	37⅜	
100	do..... b30	37⅞	
100	do..... b10	37⅞	
130	Chi. & R. I. R	57⅛	
100	do	57¾	
700	do	57⅞	
50	do..... s15	57⅜	
100	do..... b10	57⅜	
100	do..... s10	57⅜	
100	do..... b60	58	
50	Chi., B. & Q. R	s10 65⅛	
50	do	65	
150	Mil. & P. Du G. R.	22¾	
6	do	22¼	
18	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pref.	80	
35	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	65	
250	Buf. & State Line R.	110	

SATURDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Stock market opened with much firmness again this morning, and the early sales of the Railway shares were at the full rates of yesterday afternoon, 81 ₱ cent. for New-York Central, 34½ for Erie, (a large demand,) and 40⅜ for Hudson. At this point, the news of the capture of the arch traitors, SLIDELL and MASON, was publicly announced, creating much excitement, but of varied influence on the market. The apprehension of difficulty with England on account of the circumstances under which the traitors were forcibly taken from the English mail steamer, more than counterbalanced for an hour or two, the pleasure expressed that they are now in the hands of the Government, and their pestilent mission to Europe happily defeated. Prices fell off ⅛@1 ₱ cent., and the disposition on the Street was to sell Stocks at the decline until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the current changed, and the demand was again strong to buy. Late in the afternoon more than half the decline had been recovered, and prices left off, New-York Central 80½, Erie 33⅞, Toledo 36⅞, Hudson 40½, Michigan Central 52¾, Rock Island 57⅛, Michigan Guaranteed 40½, Illinois Central 63½, Missouris 44⅛, Galena 73, and Erie Preferred 60 ₱ cent.

The Associated Banks of this City, in general meeting to-day, unanimously confirmed the report of their Select Committee, in favor of the purchase of $50,000,000 United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881, at the equivalent of par for a 7 ₱ cent. Stock, 20 years to run, say 90½ and the accumulated interest. This action confirms seven-tenths of the whole sum. There is little or no doubt that the remainder will be confirmed by Boston and Philadelphia.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $763,024, including $331,779 for Treasury Notes and $81,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,499,747, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $7,386,266.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the second week in November, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860..	54,200	1,041,700	402,200	252,900
1861..	87,500	1,277,500	515,400	161,200
Inc..	33,300	Inc. 232,800	Inc. 413,200	Dec. 91,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860..	1,051,900	15,771,600	13,400,300	2,393,000
1861..	1,221,200	25,054,700	20,559,600	1,703,900
Inc..	169,300	In. 9,283,100	In. 7,150,300	De. 690,100

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 2,025,920 bbls. of flour. The receipts at tidewater of

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES.
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
O. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. GAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.
DRUGGETS—6-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 DRUGGETS.
ALSO,
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTH,
VELVET TAPESTRY
and
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Good Styles.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
Good Qualities.
OIL-CLOTHS,
In sheets that are heavy and well seasoned.
Also, in medium qualities,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
All for sale at old prices for
CASH ONLY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

MOURNING GOODS.
FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING
may depend on finding a most extensive and desirable selection of all kinds of materials. Also Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, &c., all at very low prices. Call and examine at
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE.—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, awfully cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

BROADWAY BONNETS AT HALF-PRICE.—Black Velvet Bonnets, Beaver Turbans, $1 25. Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets, all kinds Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. Strangers will do well to call and get bargains at No. 413 Canal-st.
SMITH & NOBLE, formerly Binns.
Cut this out.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook eyes, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter, by a gentleman living within twenty-five miles of the City; nice care will be given them. Address B. S. C., Farsippany, New-Jersey.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER, near Elizabeth, N. J., on moderate terms. Apply to J. HEPARD, City Hotel at Elizabeth, or D. W. NORRIS, jr., 6 East Houston-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES SALUbriously situated, two miles from railway terminus and boat landing, Port Monmouth, N. J. Farm has good house, barn, all requisite out-buildings, fencing and abundance of fruit. Price $5,000; half cash. Also, thirty acres of improved land for building, at $100 per acre, at same place. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. HERBERT, No. 145 Broadway, Room N., 21.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

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ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats and villa sites to rent and for sale, low, by [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, P. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN AMITY-ST., ON FRIDAY EVENING, A lady's GOLD WATCH. $25 will be paid on returning it to WM. TAYLOR, No. 334 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Rudolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lookwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 806 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones; no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Joy, Coe & Co., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK $110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 983 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SUperior advantages and several years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess or assistant in a school. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address T., Box No. 358 Newark, N. J., for one week.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN THE most desirable part of 5th-av., below Madison-square, will take a gentleman and his wife to board with the family, (which is small,) giving them pleasant rooms at a moderate price. Address JAMES, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be glad to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 2d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room on second floor, furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND bedroom, with every desirable accommodation for a gentleman and his wife, to let with board; also, a single room, suitable for a young gentleman. References given and required. Apply at No. 164 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD in an agreeable private family, by a young man doing business down town. Location between 8th and 21st sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address N. P. O., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF QUIET HABITS, A small unfurnished room, with board, in a private family where no other boarders are taken. The room must have a fireplace, and terms not to exceed $3. Address M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO single gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant front room on second floor, with full board, at No. 231 State-st., near Hoyt. Every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; desirable location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 42d-st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also, house and store No. 285 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 206 West 31st-st., No. 687 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 35th-st., and several others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, with parts of houses at reduced rents. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet: engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE five-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate business location; about $10,000 in good real or personal property is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

AN OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A desirable neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 5 Madison-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PERsons wish to rent a furnished floor in a private family for six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post-office, stating terms.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Put the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
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HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	.25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	.25
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5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	.25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Antimatic Breathings	.25
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9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	.25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	.25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	.25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	.25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	.25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	.25
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17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	.50
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20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	.50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	.50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	.50
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24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	.50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	.50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	.50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	.50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	.50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	.50
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Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference from her employer. Call at, or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GENtleman declining housekeeping would recommend a nurse and seamstress, a Protestant English woman, one of the most amiable and gentle he has ever seen, and fully competent to all duties of her station. Call on A. S. Mitchell, *Times* Office for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW IN POVERTY WISHES TO get embroidering on muslin or linen. The best of City references. Address DORCAS for one week, Box No. 107 *Times* Office. The Lord loves the cheerful giver.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants, with first-class references, in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT INCUMbrance, would like to take charge of a gentleman's family, or a furnished house to be let in apartments; is a thorough housekeeper, having had several years' experience; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. TURNER, for three days, at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, a situation as coachman; will be well recommended as a good servant by some of the most respectable families in New-York, to whom he has been coachman for 15 years; can wait on table if required. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. H. Hickey, carriage maker, 179 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, as waiter by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from his last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $30 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 486 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3.15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.
To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds. Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. A. H. LOVE.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. MACRICKEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. J. COWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—D

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanks of the Navy Department to Capt. Dupont.

How Jeff. Davis Received Information of the Destination of the Fleet.

The California Prisoners to be Sent to Fort Warren, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER, U. S. A., arrived this morning, and reported himself to the War Department.

HOW JEFF. DAVIS GOT HIS INFORMATION.

Many surmises are had as to who is the party who gave to JEFF. DAVIS the information of the destination of the fleet, as he announced it to be to that point in his telegram to the commandant at Port Royal. Persons high in authority disbelieve that he had any positive intelligence upon the subject. When the fleet was getting together at Old Point the subject was pretty well canvassed, and the inferences generally were, based upon the limited data obtained to form conclusions upon, that Port Royal was its destination; and the Southerners who were conveyed to Norfolk under a flag of truce announced the current rumor at Old Point, which was the foundation of the announcement in the Norfolk *Day-Book*. As Port Royal was known to be a desirable point to be taken by our forces, in view of its sparse white population, and the excellence of its harbor, it is not strange that JEFF. DAVIS should have come to the same conclusion that was arrived at among intelligent men about our fleet. So secret was the destination of the fleet kept that Gen. MCCLELLAN himself was not aware of it until it was announced to him when he became Commander-in-Chief of the army. None of his Staff were apprised of it until the success of the expedition was made known to the Press through the rebel newspapers.

THANKS TO COMMODORE DUPONT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country, for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal.

In the war now raging against the Government, in the most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted a country, high hopes have been indulged in the navy, and great confidence reposed in its efforts.

The result of the skill and bravery of yourself and others, have equaled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated, and which you will bear onward to continued success.

On the receipt of your dispatches announcing the victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the inclosed General Order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Flag-Officer SAMUEL F. DUPONT, Commanding South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

The question of the resumption of commerce with Southern ports, as they shall again fall into our hands, is now being considered by the Government. No permits or licenses to trade with the people have been granted, and thus far sutler's stores for supplying the wants of troops are the only goods which will be permitted to ente the port. The seizure of two millions of dollars worth of cotton on deserted plantations, furnishes material for export, but how or when it shall be disposed of has not yet been determined, but is a question for the Government yet to decide.

THE CALIFORNIA PRISONERS TO GO TO FORT WARREN.

Orders were sent forward to-day to place Ex-Senator GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and Mr. BRENT in close custody in Fort Warren. It has been wel asserted that Dr. GWIN has been disposing o large amounts of property in California, and sending the proceeds to the South. This fact, taken in connection with his well-known sympathies with the South—he being a Tennesseean—leaves the inference that he intended to make his way to Dixie as early as possible. CALHOUN BENHAM was Mr. BUCHANAN's United States District-Attorney in California, he being nominated by GWIN, and appointed against the protest of Senator BRODERICK.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from the Upper Potomac, dated to-day says that an intelligent lady, wife of a refugee now in our employ, has reached Darnestown from Martinsburgh. She left the latter place last Monday, and reports as follows:

"The Secessionists are still crowding troops into Winchester, to oppose the progress of Gen. KELLY's command, who they imagine is much nearer Winchester than he reported at last accounts. The defences of that place are being strengthened and advanced, and every preparation is being made for a desperate resistance. All the militia of Berkley and Jefferson Counties have been sent thither with such arms as could be gathered. About 300 of Col. TURNER ASHBY's Cavalry are stationed at Martinsburgh and picketed at the various points on the Potomac River down to Harper's Ferry. These treated the few remaining Union people with consideration, but a company of mounted guerillas, sixty in number, spread terror and dismay among all classes, despoiling alike friends and foes. She can give no reliable intelligence from any other quarter of Secessia, except confirming a previous report, that Gen. JOHNSTON's forces were congregated at Centreville, leaving but few men at Manassas."

CIVIL OFFICIALS IN VIRGINIA.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 99.—Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to be inhabitants of civil offices, State, county and municipal, by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and violation of the declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in Convention at the City of Wheeling on Thursday, June 13, 1861, and of the ordinances of said Convention, and of the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said Convention: it is, therefore, ordered by direction of the President, that if any person shall hereafter attempt, within the State of Virginia, under the alleged authority of said Commonwealth, to exercise any official powers of a civil nature, within the limits of any of the commands of the occupying forces of the United States, unless in pursuance of the declaration and ordinances of the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 13th day of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of said Convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility against the United States, and such persons shall be taken into military custody. Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands. By command of

Major-General MCCLELLAN.

A HORSE FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A splendid horse presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN by his friends in Cincinnati, was received by the General yesterday.

TROOPS SHOULD BE PROPERLY MUSTERED IN.

An important decision has just been made in reference to the pay of volunteers. It arose in the case of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, Col. EADS, which was organized on the Fourth of July, under authority from Gen. LYON, as three months volunteers, at which time they took the oath of enlistment. They went into active service, and on the 1st of August took the oath of enlistment, prescribed by army regulations, for three years, the company organization remaining unchanged. Many of the regiment were taken prisoners at Lexington, and throughout its career the regiment performed excellent service. It being ascertained, however, that the men had never been mustered into the United States service by a regular mustering officer, owing to the regiment being at too great a distance, and the necessity for this not being fully understood, it was decided that the men were not entitled to pay. The case was peculiarly hard, and especially with the prisoners taken at Lexington, who, on being released on parole, returned to their homes to find them devastated by the enemy, and their families suffering. But by the energy of Adj. HALL, of the regiment, who represented the case to the Government, an order has been received from the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington, directing the commanding General of the Department of the West to inquire into the facts, and, if they be found as represented, to proceed to have the men mustered into the service now, that they may legally be entitled to their pay for service—past as well as future—and directing the Assistant Paymaster-General at St. Louis to pay the regiment for services, and for the use of horses, forage, &c., furnished by themselves. It is of the utmost importance that volunteers should avoid the difficulty encountered by the Twenty-seventh Missouri Regiment, by seeing that they are properly mustered into the United States service.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT PERRYVILLE.

The Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments of United States Infantry are to be hutted during the Winter at Perryville, Md. Sixteen hundred troops will thus be quartered, and form a camp of instruction. Eight hundred are there already

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.

An erroneous impression has become prevalent regarding the transmission of letters South, *via* Fortress Monroe. Many persons have undertaken to forward business or friendly letters, with the belief that the Government employes would pass them through the lines, after examination. The flag of truce is intended to cover military purposes exclusively. The rule is to carry only letters between prisoners and their friends. Each missive should be brief and unsealed, and be accompanied with money to pay the postage through the rebel Post-office.

PENSIONS.

The number of applications for pensions are daily increasing at the Pension Bureau. They are referred for examination.

QUARTERMASTERS' DRILL.

Quartermaster NORTON, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade, has drilled the men in his Department so that it is believed that the whole Brigade could be ready to move in an hour.

DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Eighteen millions of demand notes are now in circulation.

POPULAR LECTURES IN WASHINGTON.

Arrangements are being made by the Department clerks, and other Government employes, for a course of popular lectures in this city. WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and GEO. W. CURTIS have already been invited.

THE OCCUPATION OF ACCOMAC.

A Large Body of National Troops Thrown into Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va.

Proclamation of Gen. Dix to the Inhabitants.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWTOWN, Md., *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

One of the most significant movements of the United States troops, is that planned by Major-Gen. DIX, and directed toward the occupation of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. These counties form what is known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and are in what was formerly WISE's Congressional District. The inhabitants, as a mass, have refrained from active participation in the rebellion, though very many young men have entered the Confederate army.

Gen. DIX, with the approbation of the Government, has been maturing the plan of operations which is now being successfully executed. He has sent hither, by way of Pomake Sound and River, the following forces, under direction of Gen. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, viz.:

Seventeenth Massachusetts—Col. AMORY.
Fifth New-York—Col. WARREN.
Twenty-first Indiana—Col. MCMILLEN.
Sixth Michigan—Maj. BACON.
Fourth Wisconsin—Col. PAYNE.
"Minn's" Massachusetts Battery.
Troop of Cavalry—Col. RICHARDS.
CORNELL's Legion, from Maryland.
Second Delaware—Col. WHEATON.
The Home Guards—Col. WALLACE.

In all about five thousand well disciplined and effective men.

Day before yesterday, Gen. DIX sent the following proclamation to Gen. LOCKWOOD, and to-day it is to be distributed amongst the people of the counties:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not by your own acts be compelled to become your enemies. They will invade no right of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any firesides will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic servitude, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments or corps have been instructed not to permit such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brig.-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware—a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him and from them you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack.

This mission is to assert the authority of the United States, to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by reëstablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the produce of your labor, of a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange, and in a word to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war which are desolating other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her lands with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed,—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation and draw down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guaranty of all Constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1861.

What effect this will produce is as yet matter for conjecture, but it is believed that its reception will be favorable. At all events, on Tuesday the force will cross the line to quarter on the sacred soil. Lieut. CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, of the Fourteenth Infantry, accompanies the expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price and McCulloch Going into Winter Quarters at Fort Smith, Ask.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The armies of Gen. PRICE and BEN MCCULLOCH have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and Winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the haystacks, corn-cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst. originated in a large foraging party of the rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS AND OXEN BY THE REBELS.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A wagon-master, just arrived here, gives information of the capture by the rebels, at 3 o'clock this morning, a mile and a-half from Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., of fifty wagons and five hundred oxen, which were on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon-master escaped the yokes of the oxen were being burned, and preparations were also being made to burn the wagons. The teamsters were all taken prisoners.

Col. JENNISON will march immediately for Pleasant Hill.

GEN. FREMONT'S TREATY REPUDIATED.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Gen. HUNTER has sent a letter to Gen. PRICE, by a flag of truce, repudiating the treaty between Gens. FREMONT and PRICE, entered into Nov. 1, and addressed a letter to Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, setting forth his reasons therefor.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The recent election in this State has resulted in the choice of Topeka as the State capital.

The creation of the new military district of Kansas, with Major-Gen. HUNTER in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

Gen. LANE's command was expected at Fort Scott on the evening of the 14th inst.

A doubtful report says that there is a force of a thousand rebels at Bower's Mills, fifty miles from Fort Scott.

REBEL LOSS AT THE BELMONT FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal* of this city, says that it has been ascertained that the loss of the rebels at the battle of Belmont was 261 killed, 427 wounded and 278 missing.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Rumored Destination of the Annapolis Expedition—Union Troops in Accomac County, Va., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The *Belvidere*, having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow, with mails and dispatches.

Fifteen thousand men are now at Annapolis, ready to embark. Their destination is unknown, but the current rumor is that they will reinforce Gen. SHERMAN, while another destination is assigned to them by others.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Union troops have suddenly appeared in Accomac County, eastern shore of Virginia, where there are 1,800 rebels in arms.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH dispatched a gunboat to that region to-day.

A regiment of cavalry is expected here in a few days.

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Gov. HICKS has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on the 27th inst. The object is to reëstablish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and to render the traitorous legislation of the Fort Warren members inoperative.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON, KY., A HOAX.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The reported battle at Piketon, Ky., turns out to be a hoax.

The Maysville dispatch of the 15th inst. is about correct.

[The latter is published in this morning's papers.—REP.]

NATIONAL SALUTE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

A National salute was fired at the Navy-yard at noon to-day, commemorative of the Port Royal victory.

THE GUNBOAT MIAMI.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The gunboat *Miami* was launched this afternoon from the Navy-yard.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, who have been encamped for some time past at Camp Leslie, Staten Island, left yesterday for Annapolis, at which place it will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE's Brigade. The D'Epineuil Zouaves is organized on the French plan, and will consist, when completed, of two battalions, numbering 1,732 men. It was the first battalion that left yesterday; the other, for which there are already four hundred men enrolled, will leave as soon as the full complement is obtained.

A steamboat conveyed the men from Staten Island to the foot of Twenty-third-street, where they landed. Being formed into line, they marched down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and thence to Broadway. Their appearance was most picturesque, and they were frequently applauded on the line of march. The uniform is after a French model, consisting of light blue Turkish pantaloons, dark blue jacket, light blue capote, red fez, with a yellow tassel, and orange colored leather leggings. Proceeding to Pier No. 4, North River, the men embarked on board the steamer *Admiral*, which was in waiting to convey them to their destination.

The officers, the majority of whom are French, have nearly all seen service. The Colonel has been in service in France for nearly eighteen years. The Zouaves, numbering nearly nine hundred, which left yesterday, were admirably proficient in drill, and their discipline is excellent. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, LIONEL J. D'EPINEUIL; Major, J. B. Cautel; Surgeon, H. J. Phillips; Assistant Surgeon, Dubraut; Chaplain, Pieraid; Quartermaster, John C. Merriam; Adjutant, Victor Vifquani; Sergeant-Major, George Boulunger; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Frank A. Davis; Commissary-Sergeant, James B. Smith; Band Master, Victor Dubigny; Hospital Steward, Chas. Cummings.

Line—Co. A—Captain, W. W. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, C. E. Perry; Second Lieutenant, C. Coffin. Co. B—Captain, F. W. Willard; First Lieutenant, J. T. Jerrolaman; Second Lieutenant, B. A. Ball. Co. C—Captain, H. Scott; First Lieutenant, Barny Fox; Second Lieutenant, James H. Sperling. Co. D—Captain, George F. Chester; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Burgen; Second Lieutenant, J. L. Van Buren. Co. E—Captain, Ernest Fiston; First Lieutenant, Jno. C. Merriman. Co. F—Captain, Alfred Capriani; First Lieutenant, C. A. Jenkins; Second Lieutenant, Armand Dufior. Co. G—Captain, Arthur Holden; First Lieutenant, Hy. Cochen; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Hatch. Co. H—Captain, Fred Cochen; First Lieutenant, Lucius M. Thayer; Second Lieutenant, N. L. Cochen. Co. I—Captain, John Gunback; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Racey; Second Lieutenant, Thaddeus C. Ferris. Co. K—Captain, Charles W. Dustan; First Lieutenant, Augustus H. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, Ray T. Gordon.

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEERS—AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE CHAPLAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A part of Col. SERRELL'S Regiment of Volunteer Engineers is now quartered at Camp Washington, Staten Island, where, for several days past, the men have been suffering much from the cold, as no regular provision could be made for warming the barracks there. They have been relieved, to-day, by the following donations, for which the officers and men of the regiment beg to return their cordial thanks to the donors: SANFORD, TREUSLOW & Co., three stoves; J. L. MOTT, three stoves; THOMAS SOUTHARD & Co., stovepipe for two of the stoves.

Please insert this acknowedgment, and oblige

Yours, truly, H. N. HUDSON,
Chaplain of the Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1861.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. H. H. ALDEN, NEW-YORK TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The funeral of Capt. H. H. ALDEN, who fell at Ball's Bluff, took place yesterday from the Armory of the Seventh Regiment. The brother of the deceased, THEO. H. ALDEN, and WM. R. COMSTOCK, friend of the late Captain, had the body of deceased in charge, and brought it on from Washington. A committe of Company B, Seventh Regiment, received the remains, and conveyed them to the Armory, at which place the coffin was covered with the National standard. At two o'clock, the Rev. Dr. WESTON, the Chaplain of the regiment, read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, after which the remains were escorted by a number of the Seventh Regiment, with arms reversed, to the Fall River boat, in order to be conveyed to Middlebury, Mass., for interment.

THE IRISH BRIGADE—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The First Regiment of the Brigade, Col. NUGENT commanding, will leave for Washington, to-morrow (Monday.) The regiment has been designated the Sixty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, by the Governor, from the fact that it is composed of nearly all the men and officers of the old Sixty-ninth. The colors of the regiment will be presented, together with those of the Fourth and Fifth of the Brigade, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the residence of Archbishop HUGHES, in Madison-avenue. The Fourth and Fifth Regiments, however, will not leave for Washington under a week. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, accompanied by a brilliant staff, will be in command on the occasion of the presentation.

ARTILLERY.

The second Battery of WIARD's steel rifled cannon for Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, was forwarded to Washington yesterday afternoon. The Battery is complete with all the implements and stores ready for service, and is composed of four 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, with carriages, caissons, battery-wagon and forge. Mr. WIARD also shipped two of the 24 guns preparing for Gen. BURNSIDE to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD.

Mr. GEO. T. BURROUGHS was, yesterday afternoon, presented with a beautiful sword, in testimony of the regard and esteem he is held in by his fellow clerks. For a long time he has been in the employ of Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK of No. 390 Broadway. He has recently received the appointment of Quartermaster of the Forty-third Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS.

All officers and soldiers belonging to the Ira Harris Guards will report themselves for duty on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Camp Scott. All officers not present will be considered as having resigned their commissions, and all soldiers as deserters, and will be treated accordingly. The regiment will move on Monday. By order of

O. DE FOREST, Colonel.

THEODORE E. BACON, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 110.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, since the publication of General Orders No. 102, of Sept. 21, 1861:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Garrett Dyckman to be Colonel, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* William H. Allen, dismissed.

Major J. Frederick Pierson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Garrett Dyckman, promoted.

Capt. James T. Clancy to be Major, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* J. Frederick Pierson, promoted.

Lieut. Charles F. Ingersoll to be Captain, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* J. T. Clancy, promoted.

Lieut. Christian T. Christensen to be Captain, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* O. P. H. Balling, resigned.

Ensign John C. Horton to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* C. F. Ingersoll, promoted.

Ensign Alfred Fredburg to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* C. T. Christensen promoted.

Charles H. Ellingwood to be Ensign, Nov. 10, 1861, *vice* J. C. Horton, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Ensign William McFeeters to be Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* Thomas O'Brien, resigned.

Charles H. Otis to be Ensign, July 26, 1861, *vice* William H. Pitt, resigned.

Sergeant Donald Gillies to be Ensign, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* William McFeeters, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Alexander Mann to be Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* Ervin A. Jones, promoted.

Lewis A. Kohly to be Ensign, Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* Leon H. Ballard, resigned.

George W. Warren to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* George Van Vechten, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Erwin G. Fowler to be Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1861, *vice* Jacob Duryee, promoted.

Lieut. Joseph H. Bradley to be Captain, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* Jacob Duryee, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

William Newby, reappointed Major, Nov. 4, 1861.

Henry C. Palmer to be Ensign, Nov. 8, 1861. *vice* C. Krahl, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Private Thomas Skelding to be Captain, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* M. H. Berriman, resigned.

Sergeant Septimus Carncross to be Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* E. A. Brown, resigned.

Ensign Thomas D. Mosscross to be Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* Rufus Farnsworth, resigned.

Frank W. Morrell to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* Louis Schaffner, declined.

Sergeant Leonard M. Bergen to be Ensign, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* Thomas D. Mosscross, promoted.

De Witt Clinton to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* E. A. Wilcox, discharged.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles McK. Loeser to be Colonel, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* N. L. Farnham, deceased.

Spencer H. Stafford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. A. Cregler, resigned.

Abram G. Verplank to be Ensign, Oct. 5, 1861, *vice* C. Harris, resigned.

John E. Marshall to be Ensign, Oct. 16, 1861, *vice* John A. Smith, resigned.

Edward E. Millard to be Ensign, Oct. 20, 1861, *vice* John Matthews, resigned.

TWELTH REGIMENT.

George W. Snyder to be Colonel, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Ezra L. Walrath, resigned. (Declined the appointment.

Capt. Henry A. Barnum to be Major, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* John Louis deceased.

Henry P. Bartow to be Captain, Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* C. S. Percival, resigned.

Lieut. Ira Wood to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* M. H. Church, resigned.

Lieut. George Truesdell to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* George W. Cole, transferred.

Lieut. Hamilton R. Combe to be Captain, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Henry A. Barnum, promoted.

Ensign Thomas J. Behan to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* S. J. Abbott, resigned.

Stephen A. Estes to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* John H. Johnson, resigned.

Porter R. Alger to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* Ira Wood, promoted.

Thomas Gaffney to be Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* George Truesdell, promoted.

Ensign Edward Drake to be Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* H. R. Combe, promoted.

Frank W. Clock to be Ensign, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* T. J. Behan, promoted.

Charles S. Coon to be Ensign, Oct. 20, 1861, *vice* Albert M. Wiborn, resigned.

Andrew V. Urmy to be Ensign, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Edward Drake, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Eugene P. Fuller to be Captain, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* Horace I. Thomas, resigned.

Ralph T. Wood to be Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1861. (Reappointment.)

John A. Bowman to be Chaplain, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* John D. Barnes, removed.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Catherinus B. Mervine to be Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* L. W. Bradley, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

James A. Magruder to be Major, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Clinton Colgate, promoted.

Stephen Chester to be Captain, Oct. 2, 1861, *vice* James J. Riley, dismissed.

Lieut. Joseph Wood to be Captain, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* James McQueen, resigned.

Ensign Timothy Lubey to be Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* Joseph Wood, Jr., promoted.

Robert S. Gould, Jr., to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* David R. Smith, dismissed.

C. Stuart Webster to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* R. S. Gould, Jr., declined.

Sergt. David Thomas to be Ensign, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* T. Lubey, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Henry W. Davies to be Quartermaster, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Arthur Wint, resigned.

Sergt. William H. Watling to be Ensign, Sept. 20, 1861, *vice* R. P. Wilson, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. N. B. Bartram to be Major, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Charles A. Johnson, promoted.

Lieut. Joel O. Martin to be Captain, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* James Tyrell, resigned.

Lieut. Luther Caldwell to be Captain, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* N. B. Bartram, promoted.

Ensign Lanford C. Mable to be Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* J. O. Martin, promoted.

Ensign John Burleigh to be Lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Luther Caldwell, promoted.

Ensign A. M. Whaley to be Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1861, *vice* H. A. Dudley, resigned.

Private James H. Christie to be Ensign, Oct. 13, 1861, *vice* E. P. Pellet, resigned.

Robert L. Livingston to be Ensign, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* L. C. Mable, promoted.

Orrin M. Fitch to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* John Burleigh, promoted.

Livingston Lansing to be Ensign, Nov. 2, 1861, *vice* A. M. Whaiely, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Isaac S. Green to be Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1861, *vice* James H. Morgan, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Major James H. Ledlie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* Clarence A. Seward, resigned.

Capt. Charles H. Stewart to be Major, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* James H. Ledlie, promoted.

Lieut. John Wall to be Captain, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Stewart, promoted.

Ensign Antoine Robinson to be Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* John Wall, promoted.

George E. Ashby to be Ensign, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* A. E. Robinson, promoted.

William W. Knight to be Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 17, 1861, *vice* Benamin Howard, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Wenzlawasky, to to be Captain, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* T. W. Eimbigier, resigned.

Ensign Rudolph Bentler to be Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1861, *vice* Adolph Wilson, resigned.

Sergeant Louis Roth to be Ensign, Aug. 14, 1861 *vice* Rudolph Bentler, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Byron Schermerhorn to be Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1861, *vice* George M. Baker, promoted.

Ensign Hugh Johnson to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Samuel H. Wilkeson, trans erred.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Peter C. Doyle to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Hugh Johnson, promoted.

Sergeant Henry C. Beebe to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* William F. Wheeler, transferred.

Sergeant William L. Whitney to be Ensign, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Thomas Sloan, discharged.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William T. Norris to be Ensign, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* G. H. Gayger, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. William W. Cole to be Captain, Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* M. M. Loyden, resigned.

Ensign Benjamin B. Andrews, to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* A. D. Waters, resigned.

Sergeant Leonard F. Hathaway, to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* B. B. Andrews, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles A. Johnson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* E. C. Charles, resigned.

J. Howard Ackerman, to be Captain, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Thomas Wallace, resigned.

Ensign O. Cleveland Houghton, to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Charles M. Theall, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

William H. Neill, to be Ensign, July 20, 1861, *vice* E. Herrington, resigned.

Valentine Peters, to be Ensign, Aug. 7, 1861, *vice* John Williams, declined.

Daniel W. Bristol to be Chaplain, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Ira Smith, resigned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Benjamin Flagler to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* E. W. Cook, promoted.

Ensign William M. Kenyon to be Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* James O. Nickerson, dismissed.

Sergt.-Major Edwin A. Newberry to be Ensign, Sept. 13, 1861, *vice* W. M. Kenyon, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Ensign Sylvester W. Barnes to be Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* L. B. Ball, resigned.

Ensign J. Seymour Scott to be Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Philip Casey, deceased.

Sergt.-Major Robert W. Cross to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* S. W. Barnes, promoted.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Ensign Robert R. Daniel to be Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1861, *vice* Peter J. Stuyvesant, dismissed.

William W. Wurts to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* R. R. Daniel, promoted.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergeant Benedict A. Leonard to be Ensign, Aug. 9, 1861, *vice* J. P. Marcellus, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. John W. Corning to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* Calvin Walker, resigned.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John B. Wright to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* L. L. Doolittle, resigned.

Ensign David A. Lawton to be Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* J. B. Wright, promoted.

Private Clarence E. Hill to be Ensign, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* D. A. Lawton, promoted.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Richard R. McMullin to be Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1861, *vice* L. B. Shattuck, promoted.

Sergeant-Major William H. Beckwith to be Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1861, *vice* James R. Barnett, promoted.

Sergeant Lothario D. Morgan to be Ensign, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* H. C. Chittenden, promoted.

Sergeant Timothy Eagan to be Ensign, Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* L. A. Davis, resigned.

Charles S. Monger to be Ensign, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* M. Kirley, resigned.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Henry E. Searles to be Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* James Hostin, promoted.

Daniel E. Faxon to be Ensign, Sept. 21, 1861, *vice* E. Armstrong, promoten.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Samuel B. Hayman to be Colonel, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* J. H. McCunn, resigned.

Capt. Gilbert Riordan to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* D. C. Minton, resigned.

Lieut. Philip Doherty to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* G. Riordan, promoted.

William DeLacy to be Lieutenant, July 8, 1861, *vice* David Kerr, resigned.

Lieut. William DeLacy to be Captain, Sept. 10 1861, *vice* James W. Johnston, resigned.

Ensign Anthony J. Deignan to be Lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1861, *vice* W. DeLacy, promoted.

Ensign Patrick H. Hayes to be Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Philip Doherty, promoted.

Sergt.